THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

Bazaine and His Accusers

The Paris Electric Lights.

Crime in the West.

A Novel Attempt at Murder.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

BAZAINE.

The Case of His Accusers—The Charges Against the Marshal in Full.

The conduct of Marshal Bazaine while commanding the Army of the Rhine has been the subject of several communications to the French and Belgian journals. The case of his accusers is placed in its most authoritative form in a report dated October 28, and addressed to the French Government by E. de Valcourt, an officer of the Mobile Guard, attache at the general headquarters of the Army of the Rhine. This report is divided into two parts, the first relating to the military, and the second to the political question.

The following is an extract from the second part:—

"As early as the 20th of October an order of the day was read to the officers, announcing to them that a treaty of peace was about to be concluded between France and Prussia; that the Empress Regent was to be restored to power, and would join the army with her son; lastly, that the army itself would be ordered to march on the rebellious cities, would subdue them, and protect the meeting of the former Chambers at Toulouse; and that these Chambers would ratify the treaty of peace concluded with the Prussians—a treaty the conditions of which, as will be readily understood, was not communicated to the soldiers.

"Unfortunately for Bazaine's plan, the adhesion of King William's Government was less certain than it was at first believed to be. Bazaine—wishing to surrender the army, and not the fortress, over which he had only a restricted power, General Coffinieres being then the superior commander—Prince Frederick Charles declared at last that he declined all arrangements on such terms, and that he would only accept a double capitulation, comprising both the Army of the Rhine, that is, 100,000 men ready for immediate action, and the city and fortress of Metz.

"On the 21st the news arrived of the failure of the *pourparlers;* on the morning of the next day Marshal Bazaine attempted, for the first time, to communicate with the Government of the National Defense, the existence of which until then he had never acknowledged."

The conclusions of the report are these:—

"To recapitulate Marshal Bazaine's conduct during the two months and a half which have elapsed from the battle of the 18th of August (Saint Privat) till now, founding our statements on the above-mentioned facts, we shall say:—

"1. That the Marshal, since the 18th of August, never attempted any sortie of a serious character, and that his attempts to attack the Prussian lines were made only in order that they might afterward serve to his country and in history as excuses for his conduct.

"2. That the Marshal would not attempt a supreme effort which, even in case of a success, would have greatly disorganized his splendid army, and which would no longer have allowed him, the Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Rhine, to be the arbitrator of the political destinies of France.

"3. These considerations also explain why the Marshal never consented to recognize the Government of the National Defense, and sought, up to the very last, to collect the remnants of the Bonapartist power, with the view of establishing a Third Empire.

"4. Once convinced that he could only bring France and the Prussians also to adopt ideas of a Bonapartist restoration by adding the disaster of the capitulation of Metz to the other misfortunes which were already weighing down our unhappy country, the Marshal made it his business to hasten the hour of surrender.

"To do this he refused to diminish in good time the forage rations, thus suddenly leaving the 29,000 horses, which composed his cavalry and horsed his artillery, without any kind of food, instead of taking measures for making the resources he had still in hand on the 1st of September, when he made his final great sortie last as long as possible. Also, after many delays, did he consent to lessen the food rations and that, too, at a time when this measure could be of very slight use, as the quantity of provisions to which it could be applied was very small.

"5. In fact, Marshal Bazaine acted in every way with one sole object—namely, to be, and to remain, the master of the political situation in France; and, believing that he could make use of the Prussians to assist him in the execution of his ambitious designs, he wittingly gave up to them the town and fortress of Metz, as well as the French army—110,000 men—encamped within the entrenchments."

THE PARIS DEFENSES.

The Electric Lights on the Fortifications.

The weather about Paris (writes a London *Times* correspondent who is in the army of the Crown Prince of Prussia) is and has been horrible—pelting rain and heavy gales: but, bad as it is, the besiegers profit by it to a certain extent, and work with greater success than would wait their efforts on clear, calm nights. The anxiety of the besieged is evinced by the incessant use of electric lights at the forts.

The lighthouse serves to warn the mariner of his danger. These bright eyes pierce the gloom to detect the approach of an enemy. From north and south, east and west, the rays may be seen slowly spreading through the night like prodigious bull's eyes, and now and then the flash of a gun announces that they have made some important discovery, and salute it with a shell. But, generally, the activity which the gunners displayed some time ago has abated. They seem to have given up the hope of staying the progress of the siege works, and to be preparing for a reply when the attack is made. That is some time distant. The reason assigned for the delay is not in any way connected with peace negotiations. It is simply the necessity of feeding the men before all other things which has caused the impediments to the armament of the batteries. All the horses and carts have been employed in bringing up supplies, and it is or has been in intervals of that work only that the transport of guns and ammunition could be effected. Just think, for example, of the transport needed for the supply of five hundred rounds of two hundred-pound shell for the large mortars, guns, and howitzers. The French may feel they have been too free with their ammunition. It will be an interesting duel between muzzle-loaders and breech-loaders, and no doubt, if the former are beaten, the active partisans of the system in England will say that it is notorious the French guns are the worst muzzle loaders in the world. Their shells are very bad indeed. St. Cloud is full of monsters three feet long with Woolwich studs on them unexploded. If the muzzle-loaders make a good fight of it, as no doubt they will from their great size and stable platforms, it will be hailed as a proof of the excellence of the system.

UNDER THE GASLIGHT.

Effects of the Sensation Drama—A Man Robbed and Thrown Across a Railway Track to Die—His Rescue.

The Louisville *Journal* of Friday last says:—A terrible affair occurred near O'Bannon's Station last night. From a gentleman who visited the place yesterday morning we learn the following particulars:—

Mr. Ross, formerly a captain in the Confederate army, and now agent for the nursery near Hobb's Station, in this county, got off at the station at O'Bannon's from the 6:30 P. M. train Wednesday night. While in the depot a letter was handed him, which he stopped to read by the station-house lamp. A negro came in during the time Mr. Ross was engaged in reading the letter, and picking up his (Mr. Ross') carpet-bag, read the name thereon, and then laying it down went out of the room. Mr. Ross thought nothing particularly of this at the time, but after reading the letter he took up his satchel and started for home. When some distance from the depot, and just as he was entering the woods near the track of the Short-line, he heard some one coming up rapidly behind, who ordered him to halt. As he was turning to see the person making such a peremptory demand, he was struck on the head with a fence-rail, stunning him for the instant. Two men, a negro and a white man, then appeared from the surrounding darkness, the one with the fence-rail, with which the first blow had been struck, and the other with a large knife and pistol, and commenced a furious assault upon Mr. Ross. The negro struck him again with the fence-rail, knocking him down, but he was enabled to get on his feet again, when the white man attacked him with the knife, cutting his overcoat and wounding him in several places about the shoulders and body. He fell again, when the white assailant put the pistol to his head, but, for some reason, did not shoot. The negro then beat him again about the head with the rail until he lost all consciousness. When he recovered possession of his senses—he supposes about an hour from the time of the attack—he found that the whole pocket had been cut out of his pantaloons, and all the money he had with him, about $775, had been taken. The would-be murderers had dragged him to the railroad track and laid him across the rails, with the intention, no doubt, of leaving him there for the passage of the 9 A. M. train for this city to consummate their bloody purpose. A few moments before the arrival of the train Dr. Walker and a friend were passing by in a buggy, and heard the moans of the wounded man. They put him in the buggy and took him to a neighboring house, where his wounds were dressed. At an early hour this morning Mr. Ross was doing very well, considering the nature of his wounds.

A WOLF IN SHEEP'S CLOTHING.

A New York Thief Dons Female Toggery, Hires Out for a Maid of all Work, and Robs a Family.

A few days ago Mr. Albert Wild, of Williamsburg, advertised in a New York journal for a middle-aged woman who was willing and able to do general housework in his family. On Friday afternoon a tall, awkward looking person, about forty years of age, plainly attired in female costume, called at Mr. Wild's residence and responded to the advertisement. Mr. Wild was absent at the time, and his wife, after questioning closely the "maid of all work," hired her on the spot and set her to work. She expressed a willingness to do any housework required, was not particular as to wages, had a smiling face and a gigantic frame, and appeared to Mrs. Wild to be just the kind of "help" needed in a family where there was a good deal of work to be done. On that evening the maid was treated as "company," and when it was time for the family to retire Mrs. Wild showed her the sleeping apartment provided for her and bade her an affectionate good night, saying that she would get up early in the morning and instruct her as to her daily domestic duties. The maid bade her mistress an affectionate good night also, and both retired. True to her promise, Mrs. Wild rose at 7 o'clock yesterday morning and called at the maid's room. The maid was not there. Mrs. Wild repaired to the kitchen. It had no occupant. The mammoth maid was missing. A further search showed that the following articles were also missing:—Three shawls, one set of furs, one gold neck chain, one set of gold armlets, one dozen of handkerchiefs and three children's safes containing about $10 in coin.

The robber is believed to be a well-known New York male confidence thief, who on this occasion gave the name of Minnie Singer.

PARIS FASHIONS.

City Hats—Crinoline—Style of Make—Dress Materials and Colors.

By the European mail we have the following report of the dress fashion styles which were prevalent and "coming out" in Paris on the 1st of November:—

The Paris bonnet for the winter has a *passe* or front border, very much raised, and, in some instances, completely turned up; it has also a crown, and generally a curtain, the shape of which varies. A distinguishing feature of this winter's modes is the large colored ostrich feather, placed in a curve over the velvet or satin bonnet. Something very like the cap of former bonnets is also worn; it is made of lace and flowers, and worn under the bonnet. Hats are not much worn in town by ladies, unless they be very young ones. The two most striking types of hats are the Franc-tireur, very high in shape and very much trimmed with feathers and velvet, and the Marin hat, black and mauve, with the tri-color ribbon. A kind of bobeche hat is also very becoming, with brim turned up behind and lowered very much in front, very high crown, dented down a little in the middle, with lorsade of black velvet and red gros grain ribbon twisted together and placed round the crown, and in front the tips of black curled feathers, above which rises a panache of red feathers.

Crinoline is decidedly given up this winter; that is, it has become invisible, and is replaced by the tournure Imperatrice, which gives the fulness required at the back of the waist and supports the train of the skirt. This tournure is short for the costume, and for the train-shaped dress a deep flounce is added to it. It is made with percale, and lined with very stiff gauze.

In the making up of the costume there is more simplicity than there was last winter. Usually it now consists of one skirt only and a jacket bodice with deep basques.

The new autumn costumes are made of soft woollen fabrics that are at once light, warm, and elegant; among these cashmere, satin delaine, and llama materials are the nicest. We must also mention the shawl costumes, best in keeping for travelling or the seaside, but also very generally adopted for town wear.

The tartan, Scotch plaid, and vigogne shawls are all suitable for making up these costumes. The complete suit consists of skirt, tunic, and loose jacket with wide sleeves, or else of skirt and casaque. The fringes of the shawl are kept for the trimming of tunic and casaque or jacket.

—The imports of New Haven, Conn., during the past year amounted to $80,890 and the exports to $3870.

—A young lady named Minnie Huntoon, while singing at a church in Jasper county, Ind., on Sunday last, was suddenly struck dumb, and has not since been able to utter a word.

—A gentleman at Toledo, Ohio, has expended $1200 in the building of a "fairy palace." It is twenty-two inches high, and rests upon a stone foundation three inches above ground.

—By a judicious utilization of convict labor, the Monroe County (N. Y.) Penitentiary is soon likely to become a source of profit, instead of a burden, to the tax-payers.

SECOND EDITION

WAR NEWS BY CABLE.

The Russian Question.

War Said to be Inevitable.

What is Expected of the United States!

The Prussians in France

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc

FROM EUROPE.

THE RUSSIAN QUESTION.

War in the East Inevitable.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The *Independance Belge* in a despondent article on the Eastern question expresses the fear that war is inevitable, an that all the great powers will have their armie in the field before the first of January.

War Feeling Ardent in Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 21.—The *Borsen Zeitung* says Turkey has assented to the annulment of certain stipulations of the treaty of Paris. The war feeling is ardent throughout the Russian empire.

Ignatieff returns to Constantinople with full and particular instructions from the Imperial Government.

The Moral Support of the United States.

VIENNA, Nov. 21.—The excitement here concerning the Eastern question continues unabated. In official circles there is a strong belief that the moral support at least of the United States will be thrown in favor of Russia.

The Position of Italy.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The *Post* this morning denies that Italy has refused to join England and Austria in their opposition to Russia's pretensions.

The Sclavonians Opposed to a War.

PRAGUE, Nov. 21.—The *Politik* (Sclavonian organ) says the Sclaves are utterly opposed to a war with Russia. Other journals declare that the entire Sclave race sympathizes with Russia's designs.

The Feeling in England—Advance of United States Bonds.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—[Special to D. C. Wharton Smith & Co.]—There is a steadily increasing public confidence here this morning that there will be no warlike result from the diplomatic quarrel with Russia, and a decidedly firmer tone pervades the general financial and commercial markets. At Frankfort United States bonds, '62, have advanced since Saturday one and one-half per cent., being quoted 93⅜@93¾.

THE WAR IN FRANCE.

The French Captures at Coulmiers.

BERLIN, Nov. 21.—The German prisoners the French claim to have taken in the fight near Coulmiers were sick and wounded men left in the hospital.

The Reported Treasure Captured at Metz.

The assertion that forty million francs were found in Metz on its surrender turns out to be untrue.

A Vindication of Bazaine.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—A vindication of his course by Bazaine is expected to appear this week. Marshal Burgoyne writes to the *Times* on the subject of the surrender of Metz, sustaining the action of Bazaine.

Odo Russell writes from Versailles that francstireurs sought to interrupt his journey thither.

The Bonaparte Movement.

The *Times'* city article this morning intimates that the restoration of Napoleon is on the cards.

TOURS, Nov. 21.—Bourbaki goes to Nevers to take command of the 18th army corps.

It is reported here that Napoleon has written to members of the Provisional Government urging continued resistance to any proposition for the cession of French territory.

The Prussian Success at Dreux—Importance of the Victory.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The special correspondent of the New York *Tribune* at Prussian headquarters telegraphs via Epernay, 18th inst.:—

"The French were driven back to Chateauneuf and beyond it. The 1st Bavarian Corps were arrested at Etampes in their march towards Orleans, and faced towards Ablis. But as the French fell back in a southwesterly direction, the Bavarians are expected to continue their southward movement, in which the 2d and 4th Cavalry divisions will support them.

"Prince Frederick Charles was at Troyes, commanding the 3d, 9th, and 10th Corps. The 10th Corps was proceeding towards Dijon by way of Chatillon-sur-Seine; the 9th was going onward toward Auxerre, while the 3d, via Sens and Fontainebleau, connected with General Von Der Tann.

"Of the Third army, the remainder—not above named in connection with the affairs at Dreux—are stationary in the following positions:—The Guards, at Rolesy and Gonesse, concentrating on the latter place; the 4th Corps, at Saint Brice; the 12th at Le Vert; the 23d Division of Infantry at Courbron; the 24th at L'Epine; the 12th Corps of Artillery at Villeparisis; the 12th Cavalry Division at Chantilly, near Creil. The last are to support General Manteuffel. All these are in position for the siege of Paris. The following have orders to be ready for southward movements, to support General Von Der Tann if necessary:—The 2d Bavarian Corps, now at Sceaux; the 6th Corps at Villeneuve-le-Roi; the 11th at Boissy St. Leger; and the Wurtemberg Division at Villiers-sur-Marne. How they will march depends on the line of the French retreat from Dreux, and of the expected French advance from Chateaudun. Prince Frederick Charles waits to co-operate."

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Nov. 21—11 A. M.—Consols, 93¾ for both money and account. U. S. 5-20s quiet and steady; 1862, 87¾; of 1865, old, 86¼; and of 1867, 88¾; 10-40s, 85¾. Railways steady; Erie Railroad, 18; Illinois Central, 108¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 30½.

LONDON, Nov. 21—11 A. M.—Tallow, 44s.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 19—11 A. M.—Cotton steady; uplands, 9½d.; Orleans, 9¾d. Sales to-day estimated at 10,000 bales.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Nov. 21—1:30 P. M.—Consols, 92¾ for both money and account. American securities firmer. U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 88; of 1865, old, 86¼; of 1867, 89¾; 10-40s, 86. Stocks firmer. Illinois Central, 110½.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 21—1:30 P. M.—Cotton quiet. Sales estimated at 12,000 bales. Pork, 102s. 6d. New Beef, 117s. 8d. Lard, 71s. 6d. Bacon, 47s. for Cumberland cut. Tallow, 43s. 6d.

LONDON, Nov. 21—1:30 P. M.—Sugar on the spot, 32s. 6d.@32s. 9d.; afloat easier at 28s.

FROM THE WEST.

Meeting of the Layman's Institute.

TOLEDO, Nov. 21.—The Layman's Institute held in this city during the past week closed last night with a large meeting at the First Congregational Church. Addresses were made by several clergymen. A project for the erection of a building by the Young Men's Christian Association of Toledo met with great success. Of the $50,000 required for the building $10,000 has been already raised.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Fatal Accidents in Boston.

BOSTON, Nov. 21.—John Dixon and Edward B. Kitteridge were killed yesterday while shackling cars, the first named at the Boston and Albany Depot and the other at the Old Colony Depot.

THE M'GARRAHAN CASE.

GENERAL BUTLER'S VIEW OF IT.

General B. F. Butler has written a letter upon the McGarrahan claim, from which we make the following extracts:—

My attention has been called to the several statements of the newspapers about the McGarrahan claim, and its relation to the controversy between Secretary Cox and the President. I do not think the merits and the position of the case are exactly understood by the country; certainly one view of them has not, to my knowledge, been stated.

It became my duty, as a member of the Judiciary Committee of the House, to take part in the investigation of the case, and to hear the very long and able arguments on either side in behalf of the McGarrahan claim and that of the New Idria Company for many days during the last Congress; and after the fullest investigation and the most patient thought I could give to the subject—and, I will add, from motives of personal friendship to those urging the claim on the part of McGarrahan—I found myself unable to come to the conclusion that McGarrahan had any rights in the premises.

McGarrahan sought an act of Congress conferring the title of the land on himself upon the ground that he bought without knowledge of any defect in the Gonzalez title, if any exists, after the judgment of a United States Court had been given confirming that title. The majority of the committee were not convinced of the validity of his claim or of his equitable rights, because, first, Gomez did not appear ever to have had any title, and secondly, that the very ingenious and sole attempt to import the principles of law securing the rights of purchasers, without notice, of commercial paper before it is due, into the law concerning real property, could scarcely succeed. Upon that point the committee were inclined to hold that a purchaser of land bought no greater title than the seller had to sell, however much title the seller might have appeared to have; and for that, and because the matter had been fully adjudicated in the courts, reported against the pretensions of Mr. McGarrahan.

Before going on with the hearing, however, the committee directed its Chairman to request the Secretary of the Interior not to issue a patent to any deed to the land until the committee had finished the investigation in the premises. This request of the committee the Secretary at first promised to comply with, but afterwards was very unwilling to adhere to his promise, being quite desirous, apparently to give a patent to the New Idria Company, and asked the opinion of the Attorney-General, whether he was bound to withhold the patent at the request of the committee. Of course the Attorney-General replied that he was not so bound by law, but the committee came to the conclusion that they would make it very inconvenient for Mr. Cox if he would not listen to their suggestion and keep his promise to them. The Secretary, however, upon consideration, thought it best not to issue the patent till the committee had finished their labors.

In the waning hours of the session, just then closing, there was no time to summon the New Idria Mining Company to make good their title, or further to investigate the same, and it was suggested that the whole matter lie over till the next Congress, and that in the meantime no patent should issue to anybody until the rights of the United States could be determined.

It appears that during the vacation the New Idria Company pressed upon Secretary Cox, and he was about, as his letter shows, to issue a patent to them which would have been good as against the United States. The President interfered to prevent it. It is generally understood that that interference is in behalf of McGarrahan. I do not believe that McGarrahan has any interest in the question whatever, but that the people of the United States have of right millions of property in that claim, which an earnest and careful investigation, in which the Government should be represented, will show to belong to it. The President has only been holding the title to the land in abeyance until the committee of the House of Representatives get through with the investigation, and determine what the rights of the United States are in the premises. For this I think he ought to have the thanks of all honest and judicious men. BENJ. F. BUTLER.

THE "QUEER" SHOVERS.

How a Jerseyman Was Drawn Into the Web—He Claims to be a Philanthropist—The Prisoners' Discharge.

The parties charged with dealing in counterfeit money, the facts of which have already appeared, were yesterday morning arraigned before Justice Shandley, at Jefferson Market. The complainant, who had been detained in the station house all night, in order to insure his appearance against the prisoners, was escorted to the court at 10 A. M. He stated that he had observed the following advertisement in a paper on Sunday last:—

"$1000 a day can be made by parties that are up to snuff, without interfering with their other business. Address W. D. M. Lee, No. 633 Broadway, New York."

Dexter, who, like his former namesake, is "fast," and imagined himself up to snuff, addressed the firm, and received the following circular reply:—

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—Dear Sir—Your favor received. If you really mean business you now hold the key to a fortune in your hands; all you have to do is to unlock it. We want a competent agent in your place; one who will act at work in earnest and pass, at least, $50 per week. If you go in we will agree to appoint no other agent in your place within five hundred miles of you. We will sell you the money under the following guarantees, and you well know it is to our interest to deal honorably with you, not only that you may buy more but so that you may find it to your interest not to blow on us, for we stand high in business elsewhere:—First, we guarantee to send the full amount of our money agreed upon. Second, we guarantee that all the bills are printed from the original plates stolen from Washington. Third, we guarantee the bills are perfect in every respect—dies, numbers, and everything—and cannot be detected from genuine greenbacks, except by the paper. Fourth, we guarantee the paper is excellent, so that not one in 10,000 would ever notice the difference. Fifth, we guarantee that every bill looks like as if it had been carried in the pocket for some time, and not one looks bran new. Sixth, we guarantee if you do not get drunk and let anything out, no one will ever know it, and thus you will have no trouble. Seventh, we guarantee if you now go in with us and remain true, you will never find cause to regret it. We will go into business with you on these guarantees, and you have only to give a solemn pledge never to mention to any living person where you got the money from. On these conditions only we will furnish you as much as you may order on the terms of enclosed circular.

Be sure and address us personally, thus:—

C. BERTHIN, No. 688 Broadway, New York.

The routine of business is for the victims to remit them $50 for $500 worth of spurious money, receiving in return a box filled with sawdust and containing the following circular:

NEW YORK, ——, —, 1870.

Dear Sir:—Do not get discouraged. This is only a blind, and we always use this precaution for fear of detection—if the authorities should happen to get wind of our operations and possibly think to watch any C. O. D. we may send out, and receive the money as you were taking it from the express office. Now, to shield you from any possible danger, we have sent this empty box, which you have a perfect right to buy and carry home. But we have the money securely packed in a different way, and as soon as we get the returns for this package all right we guarantee to send it forward free of charge, and in any event you have a perfect right to receive anything sent free, for there is no proof that you ordered it. We always work on this plan, and it is sure to protect us both, for you have a perfect right to pay for an empty box and also a right to receive anything sent free under seal. We also in this case do not sell the money. We give the money free and sell the empty box. This is a great secret, and we trust you will mention it to no one, as it gives absolute security to us both.

The complainant—who is a verdant young man—endeavored to impress upon the minds of all present in court that he was acting out of pure philanthropy for the benefit of the people of this State, and had left his home in Jersey and parted with fifty dollars of his hard earnings to show these rascals to the public.

Mr. Howe—How would it have been if you had received $500 in counterfeit money?

Wall—I should have run right down to the Fifteenth Precinct Station House as fast as I could and given it to the officers.

As the complainant admitted he had visited this city exclusively for the purpose of purchasing the money, Justice Shandley informed him he was no better than the prisoners, and he would not believe him under oath. He declined to entertain any complaint from Wall, and the prisoners, who are a disreputable looking crowd, left the court room with their counsel, who has no fear of receiving his fee in the money his clients are in the habit of dealing in.—*N. Y. Herald.* 20th.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Opening of the Term.

United States District Court—Judge Cadwalader.

This morning Judge Cadwalader opened the November term of this court, appointing Abraham Becker, Esq., foreman of the Grand Jury. He instructed the gentlemen as to their duties in general terms, and dismissed them to their business. As is usual on such occasions, the morning was consumed in the calling of the list to ascertain what cases were ready for trial. The most important cases on the list are those in which parties are charged with false registration.

Reasons for New Trial in Hanlon's Case.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

The following are the reasons filed for a new trial in the case of John Hanlon:—

And now to wit, November 21, 1870, the counsel for the above defendant move for a new trial, and file the following reasons in support thereof:—

I. Because the verdict was against the evidence in the case.

II. Because the verdict was against the weight of the evidence in the case.

III. Because the verdict was against the law of the case.

IV. Because the Assistant District Attorney, in opening the case of the Commonwealth, and the District Attorney, in concluding it in argument, stated to the jury, in prejudice of the prisoner's case, that he (the prisoner) was then a convict on a charge similar to the one on trial.

V. Because the learned Court erred in admitting Dunn as a competent witness to testify.

VI. Because the learned Court erred in admitting in evidence the alleged confession of the prisoner to the witness Dunn.

VII. Because the learned Court erred in admitting the testimony of Daniel McVey to contradict Louisa Reis.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Monday, Nov. 21, 1870.

The active preparations for war now going on in various parts of Europe have created intense interest on this side of the Atlantic, and must have an important bearing on general trade. Already prices have been very much unsettled, and in anticipation of large orders for produce have advanced materially. Under the influence of the more pacific news to-day, we are prepared to learn that the activity on 'Change noticed during the latter half of last week, has subsided, and that the heavy operators have been bitten. We are pleased to notice that the banks are cautious in taking up speculative paper.

The loan market is moderately active, and prices are without material change.

The gold market is less active and steadier under the influence of the pacific news from Europe. The sales ranged up to noon between 111 and 111⅜.

Government bonds are more active and firmer, prices showing an advance of ⅛@⅜.

Stocks continue active, and prices show a further advance. New City 6s sold at 102⅜.

Reading Railroad was active and firm; sales at 50¾@50⅝. Pennsylvania was sold at 59; Norristown at 100; and Little Schuylkill at 44. 26 was bid for Philadelphia and Erie; 37½ for Catawissa preferred; and 54⅝ for Oil Creek and Alleghany Railroad.

Canal shares were in demand. Sales of Schuylkill preferred at 16½, and Lehigh at 32@32¾. The balance of the market was quiet but firm.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 Pa Inc Pl L	105		61 sh Norrist'n R.	3.100	
$500 City 6s New	102¾		5 sh Lit Sch RR	44	
$400 do	102⅝		6 sh Read	35 wn.	50¾
$2000 C & A m 6s, 89	94½	100	do	30.	50¾
$2000 W Jersey R 7s	95½	20	do	85.	50¾
$5000 Am Gold	111⅝	100	do	10	50-69
$500 Leh 6s, '84	84	100	do	10 wn.	50-69
$1000 Leh 6s gold 1	89¼	400	do	3.	50¾
261 sh Penna R	59	100	do	c.	50¾
200 sh Leh Nav	32	14	do	35 wn.	50¾
300 do	32⅝	200	do	3.	50-81
100 do	32¾	100	do	50	50-81
27 do	32½	100	do	30.	50¾
200 do	32½	100	do	3.	50¾
100 do	32¾	100	do	24.	50¾
400 do	32½	100	do		50¾
100 do	30.	32½	100	do	18.
300 sh Sch N Pf	16¾	200	do	18.	50-81
5 do	16¾	200	do	13.	50¾
100 do	c.	16¾			

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	111⅛	10·40 A. M.	111⅛
10·02 "	111⅛	10·41 "	111⅛
10·12 "	111⅛	11·08 "	111⅛
10·20 "	111⅛	11·30 "	111⅛
10·23 "	111⅛	11·53 "	111⅛
10·35 "	111⅛	12·05 P. M.	111⅛

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113@113⅛; do. 1862, 107⅝@107⅞; do. 1864, 106⅞@107⅛; do. 1865, 107@107¼; do. 1865 new, 109⅛@109⅜; do. 1867, do 109⅛@109⅜; do. 1868, do 109⅜@109⅝; 10-40s, 106⅛@106⅝. U. S. 90 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 110¾@111½; Gold, 111⅛@111⅜; Silver, 106@108; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 820@830; Central Pacific Railroad, 900@910; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 720@730.

Philadelphia Cattl Market.

MONDAY, Nov. 21.—The only new feature to record in the Cattle market this week is a somewhat better demand for choice descriptions, which improved a fraction, while the medium and low grades are excessively dull and entirely nominal in value. A few extra lots changed hands at 9¼c., but the range of prices is as follows:—Choice at 8¾@9c., fair to good at 6¾@8c., and common at 4½@5½c. ₱ lb., gross. Receipts 5360 head. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

Beas.

85 Owen Smith, Virginia, 7@9¼.
80 Daniel Smyth & Bros., Western, 6@8.
65 Dennis Smyth, Western, 6@8.
100 A. Christy, Virginia, 7@8¾.
50 James Christy, Virginia, 7¾@8¼.
75 Dengler & McCleese, Western, 5@7¾.
54 P. McFilien, Western, 6½@8.
100 P. Hathaway, Western, 6½@8¾.
84 James S. Kirk, Western, 7@8
46 B. F. McFilien, Western, 7@8.
280 James McFilien, do., 7¼@9.
75 S. S. McFilien, do., 8@8¾.
159 Ullman & Bachman, do, 7@9½.
400 J. J. Martin & Co., do., 5@6¾.
116 Mooney & Miller, do., 6½@9.
103 Thomas Mooney & Bro., do., 6@7¾.
66 H. Chain, do., 6@6¾.
110 J. & L. Frank, do., 6@7¼.
25 Gus. Schamberg, do., 7@8¼.
150 Hope & Co., do., 6@8.
50 H. Frank, do., 7@7¾.
51 B. Baldwin, Chester Co., 5@7.
34 James Clemsen, Western, 6¼@7¼.
42 A. Kemble, do., 6@7½.
112 John McArdle, do, 6½@9.
94 R. Maynes, do., 6@8.
94 Elcorn, Virginia, 6½@7½.
63 Blumenthal, Western, 6@8.
63 S. Frank, do., 6@7¾.
75 H. Chain, Jr., do., 6½@7¾.
41 Charles Welker, Virginia, 5@7.

Cows and Calves are in good request, and with a falling off in the receipts prices are firmer. Sales of 150 head at $50@80, as in quality.

Sheep are attracting more attention, and on choice grades we advance our quotations ½c. per lb.; sales being effected at 4@6c. per lb. gross. Common move slowly at $2@3·25 per head. Receipts 14,000 head.

Hogs are dull, and the advance recorded last week has been lost. Sales of 5000 head at $11@10·25 per 100 lbs. net for corn fed.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, Nov. 21.—Seeds—The receipts of Clover-seed continue liberal and the article is in fair demand, with sales of 350 bushels at $6·24. In Timothy no sales were reported. Flaxseed is in demand by the crushers at $2·10@2·12.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $26 per ton.

The activity noted in the Flour market on Saturday has subsided, but holders are not disposed to make concessions, as the receipts and stocks are relatively light. Sales of 1100 barrels, including superfine, at $4·50@4·75; extras at $5@5·50; Iowa and Wisconsin extra family at $5·50@6; Minnesota do. do. at $6@6·50; Pennsylvania do. do. within the same range; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $6·50@7; and fancy brands at $7·25@8, as in quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5@5·25. In Corn Meal no sales were reported.

The Wheat market is quiet, but firm. Sales of 6000 bushels choice Indiana red at $1·43@1·45; 12,000 bushels do. do. on private terms, and 400 bushels Indiana white at $1·55. Rye ranges from 90 to 92c. for Western. Corn is in fair request at former rates. Sales of old yellow at 89@90c.; 2500 bushels new do. damp at 79c. and old Western mixed at 84@86c. Oats are steady, with sales of Pennsylvania and Western at 53@55c.

Whisky may be quoted at 90c. for Western wood and iron-bound.

N. Y. MONEY MARKET ON SATURDAY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"In financial circles the speculative feeling has found most exercise in the Gold Room, owing to the fresh complications in Europe. Great disappointment was experienced, however, in the comparatively narrow fluctuations in the price of gold, the remembrance of last summer's movement in the precious metal being still too fresh to tempt operators to hold for a heavy rise, not to speak of the normal influences which at this time are adverse to a high price for gold. Hence, while the dealings were very large, the clearances one day amounting to nearly $120,000,000, operators were content with a small profit. The extremes of the week were 110¾ and 113⅛—the latter point being attained when it seemed morally certain that the Gortschakoff-Granville correspondence would lead to war between Russia and England. The excitement was as great almost as if war had been actually declared, so that such an emergency seems to have been almost fully discounted in the price of gold at 113⅛. The comparatively small rise is due to a wholesome apprehension of the interference of causes which, without the present disturbance abroad, would incline gold to a point several per cent. below 110. These are, briefly, the highly satisfactory condition of our foreign trade, which, according to the statistics of the Bureau at Washington, left us on the 1st of September with the small balance of only $9,150,000 against us; the continued disbursement of the November interest on the public debt; the approach of January 1, when a further instalment of nearly $33,000,000 coin interest is coming out of the Treasury, and the heavy exports of wheat and cotton. Indeed, as the war in Europe has closed to us the sources if not the supply of many foreign goods which entered largely into our imports, and as the ensuing six weeks are in the height of our exporting season, it would not be at all surprising if on the 31st of December next we shall have exported more than we imported during the year which will then close. Under these circumstances gold at present prices is far from being cheap, particularly if peace in Europe removes the danger of any sudden return of our five-twenties.

"The Government list was unfavorably affected by the decline of five-twenties in London, but the depression being all the greater that gold remained so stationary—a condition of things that invited a speculation in the transfer of bonds from the London to the New York market. The peaceful aspect of affairs at the end of the week suddenly checked the decline, however, and the market closed strong at a sharp improvement.

"The agitation produced by the European complications was made the pretext of more activity in money, but the rate on call, except in a few rare instances, did not run up above six per cent., while the general business of the week was at five and six per cent. On Government collaterals the rate was steadily four to five per cent., with exceptions on Saturday to the large Government dealers at three per cent."

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—Arrived, steamship Santiago de Cuba, from Rotterdam.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....NOVEMBER 21

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....44 | 11 A. M.....49 | 2 P. M.....56

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherin, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Sch Fannie, Fenton, New York, do.
Sch Bristol, Wallace, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr S. A. Crawford, Young, Greenport, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr M. E. Femerick, Daisey, Gloucester, do.
Schr S. A. Read, Arnold, Pawtucket, do.
Schr Addie Ryerson, Houghton, Bath, do.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Fairy Queen, Carr, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship William P. Clyde, Sherwood, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Steamship Rattlesnake, Winnett, 50 hours from Boston, in ballast to J. S. Hilles.
Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr Thomas Borden, Wrightington, 4 days from Fall River, in ballast to Westmoreland Coal Co. Off the Cross Ledge, yesterday afternoon, saw bark Hawthorne, from Liverpool, coming up under sail.
Schr Anna Barton, Frink, 6 days from Charleston, with phosphate rock to Charle

THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIV—NO. 121. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

Bazaine and His Accusers

The Paris Electric Lights.

Crime in the West.

A Novel Attempt at Murder.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

BAZAINE.

The Case of His Accusers—The Charges Against the Marshal in Full.

The conduct of Marshal Bazaine while commanding the Army of the Rhine has been the subject of several communications to the French and Belgian journals. The case of his accusers is placed in its most authoritative form in a report dated October 28, and addressed to the French Government by E. de Valcourt, an officer of the Mobile Guard, attache at the general headquarters of the Army of the Rhine. This report is divided into two parts, the first relating to the military, and the second to the political question.

The following is an extract from the second part:—

"As early as the 20th of October an order of the day was read to the officers, announcing to them that a treaty of peace was about to be concluded between France and Prussia; that the Empress Regent was to be restored to power, and would join the army with her son; lastly, that the army itself would be ordered to march on the rebellious cities, would subdue them, and protect the meeting of the former Chambers at Toulouse; and that these Chambers would ratify the treaty of peace concluded with the Prussians—a treaty the conditions of which, as will be readily understood, was not communicated to the soldiers.

"Unfortunately for Bazaine's plan, the adhesion of King William's Government was less certain than it was at first believed to be. Bazaine—wishing to surrender the army, and not the fortress, over which he had only a restricted power, General Coffinieres being then the superior commander—Prince Frederick Charles declared at last that he declined all arrangements on such terms, and that he would only accept a double capitulation, comprising both the Army of the Rhine, that is, 100,000 men ready for immediate action, and the city and fortress of Metz.

"On the 21st the news arrived of the failure of the *pourparlers;* on the morning of the next day Marshal Bazaine attempted, for the first time, to communicate with the Government of the National Defense, the existence of which until then he had never acknowledged."

The conclusions of the report are these:—

"To recapitulate Marshal Bazaine's conduct during the two months and a half which have elapsed from the battle of the 18th of August (Saint Privat) till now, founding our statements on the above-mentioned facts, we shall say:—

"1. That the Marshal, since the 18th of August, never attempted any sortie of a serious character, and that his attempts to attack the Prussian lines were made only in order that they might afterward serve to his country and in history as excuses for his conduct.

"2. That the Marshal would not attempt a supreme effort which, even in case of a success, would have greatly disorganized his splendid army, and which would no longer have allowed him, the Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Rhine, to be the arbitrator of the political destinies of France.

"3. These considerations also explain why the Marshal never consented to recognize the Government of the National Defense, and sought, up to the very last, to collect the remnants of the Bonapartist power, with the view of establishing a Third Empire.

"4. Once convinced that he could only bring France and the Prussians also to adopt ideas of a Bonapartist restoration by adding the disaster of the capitulation of Metz to the other misfortunes which were already weighing down our unhappy country, the Marshal made it his business to hasten the hour of surrender.

"To do this he refused to diminish in good time the forage rations, thus suddenly leaving the 29,000 horses, which composed his cavalry and horsed his artillery, without any kind of food, instead of taking measures for making the resources he had still in hand on the 1st of September, when he made his final great sortie last as long as possible. Also, after many delays, did he consent to lessen the food rations and that, too, at a time when this measure could be of very slight use, as the quantity of provisions to which it could be applied was very small.

"5. In fact, Marshal Bazaine acted in every way with one sole object—namely, to be, and to remain, the master of the political situation in France; and, believing that he could make use of the Prussians to assist him in the execution of his ambitious designs, he wittingly gave up to them the town and fortress of Metz, as well as the French army—110,000 men—encamped within the entrenchments."

THE PARIS DEFENSES.

The Electric Lights on the Fortifications.

The weather about Paris (writes a London *Times* correspondent who is in the army of the Crown Prince of Prussia) is and has been horrible—pelting rain and heavy gales; but, bad as it is, the besiegers profit by it to a certain extent, and work with greater success than would wait their efforts on clear, calm nights. The anxiety of the besieged is evinced by the incessant use of electric lights at the forts.

The lighthouse serves to warn the mariner of his danger. These bright eyes pierce the gloom to detect the approach of an enemy. From north and south, east and west, the rays may be seen slowly spreading through the night like prodigious bull's eyes, and now and then the flash of a gun announces that they have made some important discovery, and salute it with a shell. But, generally, the activity which the gunners displayed some time ago has abated. They seem to have given up the hope of staying the progress of the siege works, and to be preparing for a reply when the attack is made. That is some time distant. The reason assigned for the delay is not in any way connected with peace negotiations. It is simply the necessity of feeding the men before all other things which has caused the impediments to the armament of the batteries. All the horses and carts have been employed in bringing up supplies, and it is or has been in intervals of that work only that the transport of guns and ammunition could be effected. Just think, for example, of the transport needed for the supply of five hundred rounds of two hundred-pound shell for the large mortars, guns, and howitzers. The French may feel they have been too free with their ammunition. It will be an interesting duel between muzzle-loaders and breech-loaders, and no doubt, if the former are beaten, the active partisans of the system in England will say that it is notorious the French guns are the worst muzzle loaders in the world. Their shells are very bad indeed. St. Cloud is full of monsters three feet long with Woolwich studs on them unexploded. If the muzzle-loaders make a good fight of it, as no doubt they will from their great size and stable platforms, it will be hailed as a proof of the excellence of the system.

UNDER THE GASLIGHT.

Effects of the Sensation Drama—A Man Robbed and Thrown Across a Railway Track to Die—His Rescue.

The Louisville *Journal* of Friday last says:—A terrible affair occurred near O'Bannon's Station last night. From a gentleman who visited the place yesterday morning we learn the following particulars:—

Mr. Ross, formerly a captain in the Confederate army, and now agent for the nursery near Hobb's Station, in this county, got off at the station at O'Bannon's from the 6:30 P. M. train Wednesday night. While in the depot a letter was handed him, which he stopped to read by the station-house lamp. A negro came in during the time Mr. Ross was engaged in reading the letter, and picking up his (Mr. Ross') carpet-bag, read the name thereon, and then laying it down went out of the room. Mr. Ross thought nothing particularly of this at the time, but after reading the letter he took up his satchel and started for home. When some distance from the depot, and just as he was entering the woods near the track of the Short-line, he heard some one coming up rapidly behind, who ordered him to halt. As he was turning to see the person making such a peremptory demand, he was struck on the head with a fence-rail, stunning him for the instant. Two men, a negro and a white man, then appeared from the surrounding darkness, the one with the fence-rail, with which the first blow had been struck, and the other with a large knife and pistol, and commenced a furious assault upon Mr. Ross. The negro struck him again with the fence-rail, knocking him down, but he was enabled to get on his feet again, when the white man attacked him with the knife, cutting his overcoat and wounding him in several places about the shoulders and body. He fell again, when the white assailant put the pistol to his head, but, for some reason, did not shoot. The negro then beat him again about the head with the rail until he lost all consciousness. When he recovered possession of his senses—he supposes about an hour from the time of the attack—he found that the whole pocket had been cut out of his pantaloons, and all the money he had with him, about $775, had been taken. The would-be murderers had dragged him to the railroad track and laid him across the rails, with the intention, no doubt, of leaving him there for the passage of the 9 A. M. train for this city to consummate their bloody purpose. A few moments before the arrival of the train Dr. Walker and a friend were passing by in a buggy, and heard the moans of the wounded man. They put him in the buggy and took him to a neighboring house, where his wounds were dressed. At an early hour this morning Mr. Ross was doing very well, considering the nature of his wounds.

A WOLF IN SHEEP'S CLOTHING.

A New York Thief Dons Female Toggery, Hires Out for a Maid of all Work, and Robs a Family.

A few days ago Mr. Albert Wild, of Williamsburg, advertised in a New York journal for a middle-aged woman who was willing and able to do general housework in his family. On Friday afternoon a tall, awkward looking person, about forty years of age, plainly attired in female costume, called at Mr. Wild's residence and responded to the advertisement. Mr. Wild was absent at the time, and his wife, after questioning closely the "maid of all work," hired her on the spot and set her to work. She expressed a willingness to do any housework required, was not particular as to wages, had a smiling face and a gigantic frame, and appeared to Mrs. Wild to be just the kind of "help" needed in a family where there was a good deal of work to be done. On that evening the maid was treated as "company," and when it was time for the family to retire Mrs. Wild showed her the sleeping apartment provided for her and bade her an affectionate good night, saying that she would get up early in the morning and instruct her as to her daily domestic duties. The maid bade her mistress an affectionate good night also, and both retired. True to her promise, Mrs. Wild rose at 7 o'clock yesterday morning and called at the maid's room. The maid was not there. Mrs. Wild repaired to the kitchen. It had no occupant. The mammoth maid was missing. A further search showed that the following articles were also missing:—Three shawls, one set of furs, one gold neck chain, one set of gold armlets, one dozen of handkerchiefs and three children's safes containing about $10 in coin.

The robber is believed to be a well-known New York male confidence thief, who on this occasion gave the name of Minnie Singer.

PARIS FASHIONS.

City Hats—Crinoline—Style of Make—Dress Materials and Colors.

By the European mail we have the following report of the dress fashion styles which were prevalent and "coming out" in Paris on the 1st of November:—

The Paris bonnet for the winter has a *passe* or front border, very much raised, and, in some instances, completely turned up; it has also a crown, and generally a curtain, the shape of which varies. A distinguishing feature of this winter's modes is the large colored ostrich feather, placed in a curve over the velvet or satin bonnet. Something very like the cap of former bonnets is also worn; it is made of lace and flowers, and worn under the bonnet. Hats are not much worn in town by ladies, unless they be very young ones. The two most striking types of hats are the Franc-tireur, very high in shape and very much trimmed with feathers and velvet, and the Marin hat, black and mauve, with the tri-color ribbon. A kind of bobeche hat is also very becoming, with brim turned up behind and lowered very much in front, very high crown, dented down a little in the middle, with lorsade of black velvet and red gros grain ribbon twisted together and placed round the crown, and in front the tips of black curled feathers, above which rises a panache of red feathers.

Crinoline is decidedly given up this winter; that is, it has become invisible, and is replaced by the tournure Imperatrice, which gives the fulness required at the back of the waist and supports the train of the skirt. This tournure is short for the costume, and for the train-shaped dress a deep flounce is added to it. It is made with percale, and lined with very stiff gauze.

In the making up of the costume there is more simplicity than there was last winter. Usually it now consists of one skirt only and a jacket bodice with deep basques.

The new autumn costumes are made of soft woollen fabrics that are at once light, warm, and elegant; among these cashmere, satin delaine, and llama materials are the nicest. We must also mention the shawl costumes, best in keeping for travelling or the seaside, but also very generally adopted for town wear.

The tartan, Scotch plaid, and vigogne shawls are all suitable for making up these costumes. The complete suit consists of skirt, tunic, and loose jacket with wide sleeves, or else of skirt and casaque. The fringes of the shawl are kept for the trimming of tunic and casaque or jacket.

—The imports of New Haven, Conn., during the past year amounted to $80,890 and the exports to $3870.

—A young lady named Minnie Huntoon, while singing at a church in Jasper county, Ind., on Sunday last, was suddenly struck dumb, and has not since been able to utter a word.

—A gentleman at Toledo, Ohio, has expended $1200 in the building of a "fairy palace." It is twenty-two inches high, and rests upon a stone foundation three inches above ground.

—By a judicious utilization of convict labor, the Monroe County (N. Y.) Penitentiary is soon likely to become a source of profit, instead of a burden, to the tax-payers.

SECOND EDITION

WAR NEWS BY CABLE.

The Russian Question.

War Said to be Inevitable.

What is Expected of the United States.

The Prussians in France

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc

FROM EUROPE.

THE RUSSIAN QUESTION.

War in the East Inevitable.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The *Independance Belge* in a despondent article on the Eastern question expresses the fear that war is inevitable, an that all the great powers will have their armie in the field before the first of January.

War Feeling Ardent in Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 21.—The *Borsen Zeitung* says Turkey has assented to the annulment of certain stipulations of the treaty of Paris. The war feeling is ardent throughout the Russian empire.

Ignatieff returns to Constantinople with full and particular instructions from the Imperial Government.

The Moral Support of the United States.

VIENNA, Nov. 21.—The excitement here concerning the Eastern question continues unabated. In official circles there is a strong belief that the moral support at least of the United States will be thrown in favor of Russia.

The Position of Italy.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The *Post* this morning denies that Italy has refused to join England and Austria in their opposition to Russia's pretensions.

The Sclavonians Opposed to a War.

PRAGUE, Nov. 21.—The *Politik* (Sclavonian organ) says the Sclaves are utterly opposed to a war with Russia. Other journals declare that the entire Sclave race sympathizes with Russia's designs.

The Feeling in England—Advance of United States Bonds.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—[Special to D. C. Wharton Smith & Co.]—There is a steadily increasing public confidence here this morning that there will be no warlike result from the diplomatic quarrel with Russia, and a decidedly firmer tone pervades the general financial and commercial markets. At Frankfort United States bonds, '62, have advanced since Saturday one and one-half per cent., being quoted 93⅜@93¾.

THE WAR IN FRANCE.

The French Captures at Coulmiers.

BERLIN, Nov. 21.—The German prisoners the French claim to have taken in the fight near Coulmiers were sick and wounded men left in the hospital.

The Reported Treasure Captured at Metz.

The assertion that forty million francs were found in Metz on its surrender turns out to be untrue.

A Vindication of Bazaine.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—A vindication of his course by Bazaine is expected to appear this week. Marshal Burgoyne writes to the *Times* on the subject of the surrender of Metz, sustaining the action of Bazaine.

Odo Russell writes from Versailles that francstireurs sought to interrupt his journey thither.

The Bonaparte Movement.

The *Times'* city article this morning intimates that the restoration of Napoleon is on the cards.

TOURS, Nov. 21.—Bourbaki goes to Nevers to take command of the 18th army corps.

It is reported here that Napoleon has written to members of the Provisional Government urging continued resistance to any proposition for the cession of French territory.

The Prussian Success at Dreux—Importance of the Victory.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The special correspondent of the New York *Tribune* at Prussian headquarters telegraphs via Epernay, 18th inst.:—

"The French were driven back to Chateauneuf and beyond it. The 1st Bavarian Corps were arrested at Etampes in their march towards Orleans, and faced towards Ablis. But as the French fell back in a southwesterly direction, the Bavarians are expected to continue their southward movement, in which the 2d and 4th Cavalry divisions will support them.

"Prince Frederick Charles was at Troves, commanding the 3d, 9th, and 10th Corps. The 10th Corps was proceeding towards Dijon by way of Chatillon-sur-Seine; the 9th was going onward toward Auxerre, while the 3d, via Sens and Fontainebleau, connected with General Von Der Tann.

"Of the Third army, the remainder—not above named in connection with the affairs at Dreux—are stationary in the following positions:—The Guards, at Roissy and Gonesse, concentrating on the latter place; the 4th Corps, at Saint Brice; the 12th at Le Vert; the 23d Division of Infantry at Courbron; the 24th at L'Epine; the 12th Corps of Artillery at Villeparisis; the 12th Cavalry Division at Chantilly, near Creil. The last are to support General Manteuffel. All these are in position for the siege of Paris. The following have orders to be ready for southward movements, to support General Von Der Tann if necessary:—The 2d Bavarian Corps, now at Sceaux; the 6th Corps at Villeneuve-le-Roi; the 11th at Boissy St. Leger; and the Wurtemberg Division at Villiers-sur-Marne. How they will march depends on the line of the French retreat from Dreux, and of the expected French advance from Chateaudun. Prince Frederick Charles waits to co-operate."

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Nov. 21—11 A. M.—Consols, 93¼ for both money and account. U. S. 5-20s quiet and steady; 1862, 87⅛; of 1865, old, 86⅛; and of 1867, 88¾; 10-40s, 85⅝. Railways steady; Erie Railroad, 18; Illinois Central, 108¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 30½.

LONDON, Nov. 21—11 A. M.—Tallow, 44s.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 19—11 A. M.—Cotton steady; uplands, 9½d.; Orleans, 9⅝d. Sales to-day estimated at 10,000 bales.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Nov. 21—1:30 P. M.—Consols, 92⅝ for both money and account. American securities firmer. U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 88; of 1865, old, 86¼; of 1867, 89⅛; 10-40s, 86. Stocks firmer. Illinois Central, 110⅝.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 21—1:30 P. M.—Cotton quiet. Sales estimated at 12,000 bales. Pork, 102s. 6d. New Beef, 117s. 8d. Lard, 71s. 6d. Bacon, 47s. for Cumberland cut. Tallow, 43s. 6d.

LONDON, Nov. 21—1:30 P. M.—Sugar on the spot, 32s. 6d.@32s. 9d.; afloat easier at 28s.

FROM THE WEST.

Meeting of the Layman's Institute.

TOLEDO, Nov. 21.—The Layman's Institute held in this city during the past week closed last night with a large meeting at the First Congregational Church. Addresses were made by several clergymen. A project for the erection of a building by the Young Men's Christian Association of Toledo met with great success. Of the $50,000 required for the building $10,000 has been already raised.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Fatal Accidents in Boston.

BOSTON, Nov. 21.—John Dixon and Edward B. Kitteridge were killed yesterday while shackling cars, the first named at the Boston and Albany Depot and the other at the Old Colony Depot.

THE M'GARRAHAN CASE.

GENERAL BUTLER'S VIEW OF IT.

General B. F. Butler has written a letter upon the McGarrahan claim, from which we make the following extracts:—

My attention has been called to the several statements of the newspapers about the McGarrahan claim, and its relation to the controversy between Secretary Cox and the President. I do not think the merits and the position of the case are exactly understood by the country; certainly one view of them has not, to my knowledge, been stated.

It became my duty, as a member of the Judiciary Committee of the House, to take part in the investigation of the case, and to hear the very long and able arguments on either side in behalf of the McGarrahan claim and that of the New Idria Company for many days during the last Congress; and after the fullest investigation and the most patient thought I could give to the subject—and, I will add, from motives of personal friendship to those urging the claim on the part of McGarrahan—I found myself unable to come to the conclusion that McGarrahan had any rights in the premises.

McGarrahan sought an act of Congress conferring the title of the land on himself upon the ground that he bought without knowledge of any defect in the Gonez title, if any exists, after the judgment of a United States Court had been given confirming that title. The majority of the committee were not convinced of the validity of his claim or of his equitable rights, because, first, Gomez did not appear ever to have had any title, and secondly, that the very ingenious and able attempt to import the principles of law securing the rights of purchasers, without notice, of commercial paper before it is due, into the law concerning real property, could scarcely succeed. Upon that point the committee were inclined to hold that a purchaser of land bought no greater title than the seller had to sell, however much title the seller might have appeared to have; and for that, and because the matter had been fully adjudicated in the courts, reported against the pretensions of Mr. McGarrahan.

Before going on with the hearing, however, the committee directed its Chairman to request the Secretary of the Interior not to issue a patent to anybody to the land until the committee had finished the investigation in the premises. This request of the committee the Secretary at first promised to comply with, but afterwards was very unwilling to adhere to his promise, being quite desirous, apparently to give a patent to the New Idria Company, and asked the opinion of the Attorney-General, whether he was bound to withhold the patent at the request of the committee. Of course the Attorney-General replied that he was not so bound by law, but the committee came to the conclusion that they would make it very inconvenient for Mr. Cox if he would not listen to their suggestion and keep his promise to them. The Secretary, however, upon consideration, thought it best not to issue the patent till the committee had finished their labors.

In the waning hours of the session, just then closing, there was no time to summon the New Idria Mining Company to make good their title, or further to investigate the same, and it was suggested that the whole matter lie over till the next Congress, and that in the meantime no patent should issue to anybody until the rights of the United States could be determined.

It appears that during the vacation the New Idria Company pressed upon Secretary Cox, and he was about, as his letter shows, to issue a patent to them which would have been good as against the United States. The President interfered to prevent it. It is generally understood that that interference is in behalf of McGarrahan. I do not believe that McGarrahan has any interest in the question whatever, but that the people of the United States have of right millions of property in that claim, which an earnest and careful investigation, in which the Government should be represented, will show to belong to it. The President has only been holding the title to the land in abeyance until the committee of the House of Representatives get through with the investigation, and determine what the rights of the United States are in the premises. For this I think he ought to have the thanks of all honest and judicious men. BENJ. F. BUTLER.

THE "QUEER" SHOVERS.

How a Jerseyman Was Drawn Into the Web—He Claims to be a Philanthropist—The Prisoners' Discharge.

The parties charged with dealing in counterfeit money, the facts of which have already appeared, were yesterday morning arraigned before Justice Shaudley, at Jefferson Market. The complainant, who had been detained in the station house all night, in order to insure his appearance against the prisoners, was escorted to the court at 10 A. M. He stated that he had observed the following advertisement in a paper on Sunday last:—

"$1000 a day can be made by parties that are up to snuff, without interfering with their other business. Address W. D. M. Lee, No. 633 Broadway, New York."

Dexter, who, like his former namesake, is "fast," and imagined himself up to snuff, addressed the firm, and received the following circular reply:—

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—Dear Sir—Your favor received. If you really mean business you now hold the key to a fortune in your hands; all you have to do is to unlock it. We want a competent agent in your place; one who will set at work in earnest and pass, at least, $250 per week. If you go in we will agree to appoint no other agent in your place within five hundred miles of you. We will sell you the money under the following guarantees, and you well know it is to our interest to deal honorably with you, not only that you may buy more but so that you may find it to your interest not to blow on us, for we stand high in business elsewhere:—First, we guarantee to send the full amount of our money agreed upon. Second, we guarantee that all the bills are printed from the original plates stolen from Washington. Third, we guarantee the bills are perfect in every respect—dies, numbers, and everything—and cannot be detected from genuine greenbacks, except by the paper. Fourth, we guarantee the paper is excellent, so that not one in 10,000 would ever notice the difference. Fifth, we guarantee that every bill looks like as if it had been carried in the pocket for some time, and not one looks brand new. Sixth, we guarantee if you do not get drunk and let anything out, no one will ever know it, and thus you will have no trouble. Seventh, we guarantee if you now go in with us and remain true, you will never find cause to regret it. We will go into business with you on these guarantees, and you have only to give a solemn pledge never to mention to any living person where you got the money from. On these conditions only we will furnish you as much as you may order on the terms of enclosed circular.

Be sure and address us personally, thus:—

C. BERTIMIN, No. 688 Broadway, New York.

The routine of business is for the victims to remit them $50 for $500 worth of spurious money, receiving in return a box filled with sawdust and containing the following circular:

NEW YORK, —— —, 1870.

Dear Sir:—Do not get discouraged. This is only a blind, and we always use this precaution for fear of detection—if the authorities should happen to get wind of our operations and possibly think to watch any C. O. D. we may send out, and seize the money as you were taking it from the express office. Now, to shield you from any possible danger, we have sent this empty box, which you have a perfect right to buy and carry home. But we have the money securely packed in a different way, and as soon as we get the returns for this package all right we guarantee to send it forward free of charge, and in any event you have a perfect right to receive anything sent free, for there is no proof that you ordered it. We always work on this plan, and it is sure to protect us both, for you have a perfect right to pay for an empty box and also a right to receive anything sent free under seal. We also in this case do not sell the money. We give the money free and sell the empty box. This is a great secret, and we trust you will mention it to no one, as it gives absolute security to us both.

The complainant—who is a verdant young man—endeavored to impress upon the minds of all present in court that he was acting out of pure philanthropy for the benefit of the people of this State, and had left his home in Jersey and parted with fifty dollars of his hard earnings to show these rascals to the public.

Mr. Howe—How would it have been if you had received $500 in counterfeit money?

Wall—I should have run right down to the Fifteenth Precinct Station House as fast as I could and given it to the officers.

As the complainant admitted he had visited this city exclusively for the purpose of purchasing the money, Justice Shandley informed him he was no better than the prisoners, and he would not believe him under oath. He declined to entertain any complaint from Wall, and the prisoners, who are a disreputable looking crowd, left the court room with their counsel, who has no fear of receiving his fee in the money his clients are in the habit of dealing in.—*N. Y. Herald.* 20th.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Opening of the Term.

United States District Court—Judge Cadwalader.

This morning Judge Cadwalader opened the November term of this court, appointing Abraham Becker, Esq., foreman of the Grand Jury. He instructed the gentlemen as to their duties in general terms, and dismissed them to their business. As is usual on such occasions, the morning was consumed in the calling of the list to ascertain what cases were ready for trial. The most important cases on the list are those in which parties are charged with false registration.

Reasons for New Trial in Hanlon's Case.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

The following are the reasons filed for a new trial in the case of John Hanlon:—

And now to wit, November 21, 1870, the counsel for the above defendant move for a new trial, and file the following reasons in support thereof:—

I. Because the verdict was against the evidence in the case.

II. Because the verdict was against the weight of the evidence in the case.

III. Because the verdict was against the law of the case.

IV. Because the Assistant District Attorney, in opening the case of the Commonwealth, and the District Attorney, in concluding it in argument, stated to the jury, in prejudice of the prisoner's case, that he (the prisoner) was then a convict on a charge similar to the one on trial.

V. Because the learned Court erred in admitting Dunn as a competent witness to testify.

VI. Because the learned Court erred in admitting in evidence the alleged confession of the prisoner to the witness Dunn.

VII. Because the learned Court erred in admitting the testimony of Daniel McVey to contradict Louisa Reis.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Monday, Nov. 21, 1870.

The active preparations for war now going on in various parts of Europe have created intense interest on this side of the Atlantic, and must have an important bearing on general trade. Already prices have been very much unsettled, and in anticipation of large orders for produce have advanced materially. Under the influence of the more pacific news to-day, we are prepared to learn that the activity on 'Change, noticed during the latter half of last week, has subsided, and that the heavy operators have been bitten. We are pleased to notice that the banks are cautious in taking up speculative paper.

The loan market is moderately active, and prices are without material change.

The gold market is less active and steadier under the influence of the pacific news from Europe. The sales ranged up to noon between 111 and 111¾.

Government bonds are more active and firmer, prices showing an advance of ⅛@⅜.

Stocks continue active, and prices show a further advance. New City 6s sold at 102⅜.

Reading Railroad was active and firm; sales at 50⅝@50¾. Pennsylvania was sold at 59; Norristown at 100; and Little Schuylkill at 44. 26 was bid for Philadelphia and Erie; 37½ for Catawissa preferred; and 54⅜ for Oil Creek and Alleghany Railroad.

Canal shares were in demand. Sales of Schuylkill preferred at 16½, and Lehigh at 32@32½. The balance of the market was quiet but firm.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 Pa Inc Pl L.	105		61 sh Norrist'n R.	b.100	
$500 City 6s New.	102¾		5 sh Lit Sch RR..	44	
$400 do	102¾		6 sh Read..	85wn.	50¾
$2000 C & A m 6s, 89	94½	100	do	b30.	50¾
$2000 W Jersey R 7s	95½	20	do	85.	50¾
$5000 Am Gold	111⅛	100	do	.810	50-69
$50 Leh 6s, '84	84	100	do	.810wn.	50-69
$1000 Leh 6s gold 1..	89¼	400	do	.ls.	50¾
261 sh Penna R.	ls. 59	100	do	c.	50¾
200 sh Leh Nav	ls. 52	14	do	.85wn.	50¾
200 do	.ls.b60.	200	do	.ls.85.	50-81
100 do	32¾	100	do	.50-81	
27 do	32½	100	do	.b30.	50¾
200 do	.ls. 32¾	100	do	.b3.	50¾
100 do	.c. 32¾	100	do	.2d.	50¾
400 do	.ls. 32¾	100	do		50¾
100 do	.b30. 32¾	100	do		50¾
300 sh Sch N Pf.ls.c.	16¾	200	do	ls.860.	50-81
5 do	16¾	200	do	.ls.b3.	50¾
100 do	.c. 16¾				

NARR & LADNER, BROKERS, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10 00 A. M.	111¾	10 40 A. M.	111¾
10 02 "	111¾	10 41 "	111¾
10 12 "	111¾	11 08 "	111¾
10 20 "	111¾	11 30 "	111¾
10 23 "	111¾	11 53 "	111¾
10 35 "	111¾	12 05 P. M.	111¾

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113@113¼; do. 1862, 107¼@107¾; do. 1864, 106⅞@107⅛; do. 1865, 107@107¼; do. 1865 new, 109¼@109½; do. 1867, do. 109¼@109½; do. 1868, do. 109¾@109¾; 10-40s, 106¼@106⅝. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 110¾@111⅛; Gold, 111¼@111¾; Silver, 106@108; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 820@850; Central Pacific Railroad, 906@910; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 720@730.

Philadelphia Cattl Market.

MONDAY, Nov. 21.—The only new feature to record in the Cattle market this week is a somewhat better demand for choice descriptions, which improved a fraction, while the medium and low grades are excessively dull and entirely nominal in value. A few extra lots changed hands at 9¼c., but the range of prices is as follows:—Choice at 8¾@9c., fair to good at 8½@8c., and common at 4½@5¼c. ₱ lb., gross. Receipts 2360 head. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

Head.
85 Owen Smith, Virginia, 7@9¼.
80 Daniel Smyth & Bros., Western, 6@8.
65 Dennis Smith, Western, 6@8.
100 A. Christy, Virginia, 7@8¾.
60 James Christy, Virginia, 7¼@8¼.
75 Dengler & McCleese, Western, 6@7¾.
54 P. McFillen, Western, 6½@8.
100 P. Hathaway, Western, 6½@8¼.
84 James S. Kirk, Western, 7@8
46 B. F. McFillen, Western, 7@8.
280 James McFillen, do., 7¼@9.
75 E. S. McFillen, do., 8@8¼.
130 Ullman & Bachman, do., 7@9½.
460 J. J. Martin & Co., do., 5@6½.
116 Mooney & Miller, do., 6½@9.
103 Thomas Mooney & Bro., do., 6@7¾.
66 H. Chain, do., 6@6¾.
110 J. & L. Frank, do., 6@7¼.
95 Gus. Schamberg, do., 7@8¼.
150 Hope & Co., do., 6@8.
60 H. Frank, do., 7@7¾.
31 B. Baldwin, Chester co., 5@7.
54 James Clemson, Western, 6¼@7¼.
42 A. Kemble, do., 6@7½.
112 John McArdle, do., 6½@9.
94 R. Maynes, do., 6@8.
94 Elcorn, Virginia, 6¼@7¾.
63 Blumenthal, Western, 6@8.
63 S. Frank, do., 6@7¾.
75 H. Chain, Jr., do., 6½@7¾.
41 Charles Welker, Virginia, 5@7.

Cows and Calves are in good request, and with a falling off in the receipts prices are firmer. Sales of 150 head at $50@80, as in quality.

Sheep are attracting more attention, and on choice grades we advance our quotations ½c. per lb.; sales being effected at 4@6c. per lb. gross. Common move slowly at $2@3·25 per head. Receipts 14,000 head.

Hogs are dull, and the advance recorded last week has been lost. Sales of 5000 head at $11·10@11·25 per 100 lbs. net for corn fed.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, Nov. 21.—Seeds—The receipts of Cloverseed continue liberal and the article is in fair demand, with sales of 350 bushels at $6·24. In Timothy no sales were reported. Flaxseed is in demand by the crushers at $2·10@2·12.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $26 per ton.

The activity noted in the Flour market on Saturday has subsided, but holders are not disposed to make concessions, as the receipts and stocks are relatively light. Sales of 1100 barrels, including superfine, at $4·00@4·75; extras at $5@5·50; Iowa and Wisconsin extra family at $5·50@6; Minnesota do. do. at $6@6·50; Pennsylvania do. do. within the same range; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $6·50@7; and fancy brands at $7·25@8, as in quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5@5·25. In Corn Meal no sales were reported.

The Wheat market is quiet, but firm. Sales of 6000 bushels choice Indiana red at $1·43@1·45; 12,000 bushels do. do. on private terms, and 400 bushels Indiana white at $1·55. Rye ranges from 90 to 92c. for Western. Corn is in fair request at former rates. Sales of old yellow at 89@90c.; 2500 bushels new do. damp at 79c. and old Western mixed at 84@86c. Oats are steady, with sales of Pennyivania and Western at 53@55c.

Whisky may be quoted at 90c. for Western wood and iron-bound.

N. Y. MONEY MARKET ON SATURDAY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"In financial circles the speculative feeling has found most exercise in the Gold Room owing to the fresh complications in Europe. Great disappointment was experienced, however, in the comparatively narrow fluctuations in the price of gold, the remembrance of last summer's movement in the precious metal being still too fresh to tempt operators to hold for a heavy rise, not to speak of the normal influences which at this time are adverse to a high price for gold. Hence, while the dealings were very large, the clearances one day amounting to nearly $120,000,000, operators were content with a small profit. The extremes of the week were 110⅞ and 113¾—the latter point being attained when it seemed morally certain that the Gortschakoff-Granville correspondence would lead to war between Russia and England. The excitement was as great almost as if war had been actually declared, so that such an emergency seems to have been almost fully discounted in the price of gold at 113¾. The comparatively small rise is due to a wholesome apprehension of the interference of causes which, without the present disturbance abroad, would incline gold to a point several per cent. below 110. These are, briefly, the highly satisfactory condition of our foreign trade, which, according to the statistics of the Bureau at Washington, left us on the 1st of September with the small balance of only $2,150,000 against us; the continued disbursement of the November interest on the public debt; the approach of January 1, when a further instalment of nearly $38,000,000 coin interest is coming out of the Treasury, and the heavy exports of wheat and cotton. Indeed, as the war in Europe has closed to us the sources if not the supply of many foreign goods which entered largely into our imports, and as the ensuing six weeks are in the height of our exporting season, it would not be at all surprising if on the 31st of December next we shall have exported more than we imported during the year which will then close. Under these circumstances gold at present prices is far from being cheap, particularly if peace in Europe removes the danger of any sudden return of our Five-twenties.

"The Government list was unfavorably affected by the decline of five-twenties in London, the depression being all the greater that gold remained so stationary—a condition of things that invited a speculation in the transfer of bonds from the London to the New York market. The peaceful aspect of affairs at the end of the week suddenly checked the decline, however, and the market closed strong at a sharp improvement.

"The agitation produced by the European complications was made the pretext of more activity in money, but the rate on call, except in a few rare instances, did not run up above six per cent., while the general business of the week was at five and six per cent. On Government collaterals the rate was steadily four to five per cent., with exceptions on Saturday to the large Government dealers at three per cent."

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(*By Telegraph.*)

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—Arrived, steamship Santiago de Cuba, from Rotterdam.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....NOVEMBER 21

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....44 | 11 A. M.....49 | 2 P. M.....56

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherin, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Str Fannie, Fenton, New York, do.
Str Bristol, Wallace, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr S. A. Crawford, Young, Greenport, Sinnickson & Co
Schr M. E. Femerick, Daisey, Gloucester, do.
Schr S. A. Read, Arnold, Pawtucket, do.
Schr Addie Ryerson, Houghton, Bath, do.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Alden, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Fairy Queen, Carr, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship William P. Clyde, Sherwood, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Steamship Rattlesnake, Winnett, 50 hours from Boston, in ballast to J. S. Hilles.
Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr Thomas Borden, Wrightington, 4 days from Fall River, in ballast to Westmoreland Coal Co. Off the Cross Ledge, yesterday afternoon, saw bark Hawthorne, from Liverpool, coming up under sail.
Schr Anna Barton, Frink, 6 days from

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—At about half-past 7 o'clock on Saturday evening a fire broke out in the two and a half story brick building, No. 613 Jayne street, owned by the estate of Henry S. Beckett, and occupied on the first floor and basement by A. H. Meade, Jr., dealer in rags and paper, and on the upper floor by Thomas Davis, carpenter and builder. Mr. Meade loses about $1000, and Mr. Davis $600, on which there is no insurance. The fire originated in the shop of Mr. Davis, and is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The adjoining building, No. 611 Decatur street, corner of Jayne, occupied by A. Hartman, paper and rag dealer, and R. F. Morrell, carpenter, was somewhat damaged by water. From Meade's carpenter shop the fire communicated to the hose tower of the America Hose House, and also to the back part of the upper floors of the five-story building No. 16 and 18 Decatur street, which adjoin the Jayne street building at right angles. The store, No. 18, is occupied by McFarland Brothers, and No. 16 by John Simmons, paper and rag dealers. The second story of the entire building is occupied by Porter, Peterson & Turner, dealers in harness. The third, fourth, and fifth floors of No. 16, the third floor of No. 18, are occupied by Richner & Pfial, harness makers. The fourth floor of No. 18 was occupied by the Keystone paper-box factory, and the fifth floor by C. S. Fisher & Co., horse collar manufacturers. After it was supposed the fire was extinguished and the firemen had all left, at about half-past 12 o'clock at night it broke out again and completely burned out the two upper stories of the Decatur street building, extending clear through to the front. The loss by fire will be quite heavy, while that by water will be quite as heavy. There being considerable stocks of paper boxes, paper, rags, etc., in the building, these are almost completely ruined. The loss of Messrs. McFarland Bro. & Co. is estimated at $40,000, on which there is an insurance of $25,000. Messrs. Fisher & Co.'s loss is not estimated, but is covered by insurance. The Keystone paper-box factory's loss is $2000; covered by insurance in the Ætna Insurance Company of Hartford.

—Kate Smyth, aged forty-five years, residing at No. 2120 Diamond street, had her right foot crushed on Saturday by a car running over it on the Norristown Railroad. She was removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

—Clement Wood, aged thirty-five years, residing at No. 1129 Myrtle street, was struck on the head on Saturday evening last, on Tenth street, below Girard avenue, and seriously injured. His assailant is unknown.

—John Adams, aged seventy years, died suddenly yesterday in a car of the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Passenger Railway Company. The deceased resided in Ladlow street, above Forty-second.

—At the second fire in Jayne street, on Saturday night, a fight occurred between the adherents of the United States and Fairmount Engine Companies, when a member of the Fairmount received a severe cut on the head by a blow from a fire horn.

—On Saturday last a pair of horses attached to a carriage driven by J. Cassin became frightened when at Seventeenth and Callowhill streets. They ran down Seventeenth, dashing the carriage against a lamp post at Wood and Seventeenth streets, throwing Mr. Cassin out and slightly injuring him about the head.

—On Saturday afternoon a man went to Seibert's shoe factory, No. 528 Arch street, upstairs, and asked if they had anything for Adams Express. He was told they had, and signed a receipt for two cases of shoes, one of which, containing 15 pairs of women's and 15 pairs of misses' shoes, he carried off with him. It was soon discovered that he was not employed by the express company.

—Christopher Weightman, aged seven years, residing No. 557 Cumberland street, was severely burned yesterday morning by his clothes taking fire from a stove.

—The dedication of St. Andrew's Lutheran Mission Hall, situated on Oxford street, west of Ridge avenue, took place yesterday afternoon. The exercises consisted of addresses by Rev. Dr. Stork, Rev. Noah Price, and others.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed on Saturday at 112¼.

—Senator Cattell is in Washington. He is fully restored to health.

—Buffaloes are unusually abundant upon the prairies of Kansas during the present season.

—Governor Ward and Secretary Robeson had a long interview with the President on Saturday.

—Hon. John Cessna will contest the election of Meyers, Democrat, in the Sixteenth Pennsylvania district.

—Vicomte Treilhard has been reappointed Minister to the United States by the French Provisional Government.

—General Butler has been requested by the President to visit him on business, the nature of which has not transpired.

—The United States ship Delaware, which arrived at New York on Saturday from a three years' cruise in the East, will probably go out of commission.

—John J. McCleery won the silver cue as champion billiard player of the Pacific coast, on Saturday night, at San Francisco.

—During a fire in Baltimore yesterday, a fireman was crushed to death beneath a falling wall, and the fire inspector was seriously injured at the same time.

—Great preparations are being made for the holding of the Emigration Convention at Indianapolis, which is to be composed of delegates from the various Western States and Territories.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

RUSSIA'S REPLY TO ENGLAND—A CONCILIATORY BUT FIRM DEMAND—THE BLACK SEA MUST BE OPENED—THE WAR IN FRANCE—A SERIES OF SLIGHT ENGAGEMENTS AND VICTORIES CLAIMED BY BOTH COMBATANTS.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—(Special to the New York *Tribune*.)—A correspondent telegraphs from the Prussian headquarters via Epernay, on Nov. 18:—Yesterday General Manteuffel was at Rheims with the 1st and 8th Army Corps, marching by Soissons towards Amiens with instructions to direct his course southwestward, in case of a heavy attack by the Army of the Loire. None of his troops shared in the fight at Dreux. The design of Paladines, reinforced by Keratry, was to turn the flank of the 5th Corps at Versailles and operate on a weak point of the German lines between St. Germain and Argonquil, where a sortie from Mont Valerien was to support his attack.

He had marched north from Chateaudun on the line to Chartres and Chateau Neuf, expecting thus to keep far enough west to avoid being intercepted. He was, however, met and baffled by the Duke of Mecklenburg, with parts of the 5th and 12th Corps and the 6th Cavalry Division, which had been hastily gathered from the Paris besieging forces and those which marched on Orleans.

The 2d and 4th Cavalry divisions were held in reserve near Epernon. The French were driven back to Chateau Neuf and beyond. The 1st Bavarian Corps, Von der Tann commanding, were arrested at Etampes on their march on Orleans, and forced towards Ablis, but as the French fell back southwest ward, the Bavarians are expected to continue their southward movement.

LILLE, Nov. 20.—There was a fight yesterday in the Department of the Aisne, between a French force, composed of francs-tireurs and Mobiles, and a Prussian detachment, moving from Tergny. The French finally retired in good order. The losses on both sides were about equal. There was also an encounter near Menessein, in which the French were driven back. A skirmish near La Fre is also reported. At Sarcy, November 16, an engagement took place, in which the Prussians lost 20 killed, wounded, and prisoners, and 15 francs-tireurs were wounded and one killed. The Germans threaten an attack on Neufchatel. The French losses before Montmedy have been serious.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—(Special to the New York *World*.)—A telegram from Berlin, dated yesterday, says that a German mail convoy from Cologne to Sedan was attacked on the 14th, near Bouillon, by francs-tireurs, and was compelled to take refuge in the Belgian territory. On the same day the mail from Sedan to Cologne was attacked and compelled to return to Sedan.

A despatch from Munich, dated November 17, evening, says that the negotiations that were carried on at Versailles have been finally concluded, and the treaties will be signed in a few days. The constitution of the Bund has undergone important modifications, and Bavaria is allowed to enter the Confederation on her own conditions.

A telegram from Tours, dated November 18, states that a detachment of Gardes Mobiles, belonging to the Army of the Centre, under General Fierck, which is advancing from Le Mans along the line of the railway from that city to Chartres, had reached Dreux, twenty-five miles southwest of Versailles, when they encountered the 17th Division of the German army. Being outnumbered, the detachment fell back upon the main body. This engagement has nothing to do with the army of the Loire, which at the latest advices has fully completed the turning of the German right, mentioned in my despatch of November 17.

The German force which encountered the Gardes Mobiles near Dreux was marching from St. Germain to join Von der Tann. It is unofficially reported here that D'Aurelles does not propose to make a further advance, but having secured an extremely strong position he will await an attack by the combined forces of Prince Frederick Charles and the Duke of Mecklenburg. He continues to receive reinforcements of all arms daily. Yesterday a very strong train of field artillery and a large body of cavalry moved from Tours to join him. His strength is greater even than was reported. An official statement shows that his army numbers nearly 250,000 men, with a daily increase of 5000.

Lord Lyons, at Tours, has given the Government to understand that Odo Russell is instructed not only to demand explanations on the subject of the new attitude of Russia, but also to finally demand a *bona fide* armistice, which will permit France to hold the elections. Not one word of news has been received from Paris since November 9.

Colonel Garibaldi, a nephew of the General, is in Lyons, where he has formed a new brigade of volunteers and completed Gambetta's staff.

Increased activity prevails at the War Office in Pall Mall and at the Admiralty in White Hall.

The Duke of Cambridge has taken up his quarters at the War Office, and all the Lords of the Admiralty remain constantly at White Hall, and the work goes on night and day preparing for war. A meeting will be called at the Mansion House early next week to strengthen the hands of the Government in insisting that Russia shall withdraw her pretensions, or be compelled to do so. All the iron-clads and a number of wooden vessels and transports are fitting for sea. A statement on the condition of the naval service, coast guard, and pensioners shows that there are 23,800 experienced sailors who could be brought into service within a fortnight. Snider breech-loaders are being served out to the volunteers and regiments.

The large orders received in this city from Russia for pig iron, cannon, shot, lead, antimony, and copper will not be filled. An official statement of the strength of the Russian army on a war footing shows the following result:—Regular army—infantry, 977,283 men; cavalry, 68,509; artillery, 98,278; engineers, 25,760; guns, 1600. Irregular army—Cossacks and troops of the Caucasus—infantry, 39,174 men; cavalry, 143,892; artillery, 7361; guns, 220. Grand total, 1,357,657.

The *Observer* says the negotiations for an armistice are opened on a basis which promises success. A member of the British Government said to your correspondent yesterday that it was now certain that no combination of powers could be formed against Russia. Five governments, besides Russia, signed the treaty of 1856, and all are equally aggrieved at Russia's violation thereof, but will not even write a collective note remonstrating against the violation. France is powerless; Prussia connives with Russia, and Italy declares she will not join in any diplomatic movement against Russia, having gained the objects of her former alliance with France and England. There remains Austria, and she will address a note to Russia, but not to threaten war. In 1867, Von Beust himself proposed the abolition of the provisions of the treaty restricting sovereignty in the Black Sea. He is now quite willing and even anxious to make a still higher bid for the friendship of Russia.

England will be left alone, should she persist in refusing to join a congress for the decision of Russia's claim. She will not insist, the congress will meet, and Russia will gain her point. Granville's letter does not mean war. England has no wish for a struggle herself. Turkey is on one side, and Russia, Prussia, and the United States on the other. The remaining powers are mere spectators. Bismarck has a secret treaty with Russia, just as he had a draft of a secret treaty with France. He elected to reject the offer of France to give him all he wanted in exchange for Belgium, and to accept Russia's bargain, and compel the neutrality of Austria as a condition, tearing the treaty of 1856 to pieces. It is all a swindle. England will surely refrain from attempting to restrain two powers whose strength is only equalled by their dishonesty.

LONDON, Nov. 19—(Special to the New York *Herald*).—A telegram from Florence dated Nov. 18, says that great excitement prevails there over the war question in regard to Russia's position on the treaty of 2856. Popular enthusiasm is in favor of an adherence to the cause of Russia. The report that the Ministry is resolved not to take joint action with England and Austria is well received. The position taken by the Cabinet is understood to be a determination to hold entirely aloof from the complications that may grow out of this question. The Government will have enough to do in harmonizing the new state of affairs at Rome. The official papers state that the reports of Prussia's intended interference in behalf of the Pope are entirely unfounded, and were raised by the agents of Austria for selfish ends. It is certain that Italy's position will be that of entire neutrality.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 19.—The *Gaulois* of this city denies that Russia offered neutrality to Prussia on the condition that the Paris treaty of 1856 be set aside. Russia only desired a modification of the treaty, while, as Russia is quite willing to submit her pretensions to a decision of the conference, Prussia will only consent to the scheme on the condition that her relations with France shall not be discussed thereat.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 20.—(Special to the New York *World*.)—An imposing iron-clad Russian squadron will shortly make its appearance in the Dardanelles, and a military force will appear on the Danube, if Vienna and Constantinople are less compliant than Russia hopes.

Ignatieff has started for Constantinople, furnished with very explicit instructions.

In German circles there is a strong conviction that there will be no war. In case of war, a large number of officers serving in India will be drafted into the Turkish army, and a considerable portion of the Madras army will be sent to Turkey.

A special from Berlin says that Odo Russell has received assurances from Bismarck that there is no private understanding between Russia and Prussia in the Black Sea question.

It is asserted that Russia has declared her willingness to grant very extensive military furloughs to allay the uneasiness of the people.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 18, 8 P. M.—The reply of the Russian Government to Earl Granville's letter was promptly forwarded to London. Russia adopts a highly conciliatory tone, but remains entirely firm in the position already adopted, and refutes at length the statement that the movements of the principalities, in contravention of the treaty of Paris, inured to her advantage, appeals to all friendly powers to note the fact that a congress is impracticable in the present state of the principal European powers, that Russia expressly disclaims any hostile intentions, or desires to disregard any of the provisions of the Treaty of Paris, other than those generally admitted to be unjust and oppressive against her.

She would deeply regret the interruption of the friendly relations which she has endeavored to cultivate with Great Britain, but repeats her intention to act upon the previous notification in regard to the Black Sea. The general feeling of the people of St. Petersburg is favorable to the position of the government.

Gortschakoff had a long interview yesterday with the Italian Minister and a special envoy from Florence.

THE LAWTON DIVORCE CASE.

The Indianapolis *Journal* says:—Some additional evidence has come to light, which, if it had been produced on the trial, would probably have changed the finding and judgment of the court in the celebrated Lawton case tried in Indianapolis last September. It will be remembered by those who read the speeches of the counsel and the opinion of Judge Blair that the chief cause for divorce alleged and claimed to be proved against the defendant was, that he had refused to allow his wife and child to accompany him in a tour through Germany in the month of October, 1868. Judge Blair, in his decision, taking this to be true, decided that the defendant, in so doing, had treated his wife with a cruelty which justified the granting of the divorce. The following letter, written by Mr. Horatio King, the father of the plaintiff, to the defendant's father, shows that Mrs. Lawton consented that her husband should go alone, as she had been over the ground once, and expected to meet him at Mont Cenis:—

[Copy.]

WASHINGTON, November 5, 1868.—Dear Sir: I have just received a letter from Annie, dated Geneva, October 17, in which she says her husband joined her at Paris about the 6th of that month, after a pleasant passage over in excellent health, and they immediately proceeded to Geneva, where they have been tarrying. It seems they have decided it best for Mr. Lawson to make the tour of Germany, Austria, and Switzerland alone. Annie and little Mary have already been there. It is probable they may join him at Mont Cenis. * * * *

Very truly yours, HORATIO KING.

John T. Lawton, Esq., No. 57 Court street, Boston.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	6:54	MOON SETS	4:49
SUN SETS	4:38	HIGH WATER	0:10

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

WASH. BUTCHER, ISRAEL W. MORRIS, JAMES DOUGHERTY, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

C. of Manch'tr.	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 3
Nebraska	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 7
Dorian	Marseilles	New York	Oct. 14
Britannia	Glasgow	New York	Oct. 15
C. of Dublin	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 17
Alaska	Aspinwall	New York	Nov. 2
Guiding Star	Antwerp	New York	Nov. 3
Denmark	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 5
Calabria	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 8
Wisconsin	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 9
Virginia	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 9
Britannia	Glasgow	New York	Nov. 9
Westphalia	Hamburg	New York	Nov. 9

FOR EUROPE.

Colorado	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 23
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	Nov. 23
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 26
Anglia	New York	Glasgow	Nov. 26
C. of Limerick	New York	Liverpool via H.	Nov. 29
Wisconsin	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 30
Britannia	New York	Glasgow	Nov. 30
C. of Brussels	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 3
India	New York	Glasgow	Dec. 3
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 7
Pereire	New York	Havre	Dec. 10
C. of Wash'ton	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 10
Australia	New York	Glasgow	Dec. 10

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Merrimack	New York	Rio Janeiro	Nov. 23
Columbia	New York	Havana	Nov. 24
Wyoming	Philadelphia	Savannah	Nov. 26
Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilm'gton, N.C.	Nov. 26
Empire	Philadelphia	Charleston	Nov. 26
Yazoo	Philadelphia	New Orleans	Dec. 1

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, New York, John F. Ohl.
Steamship Roman, Baker, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamer H. L. Gaw, Iler, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Bark Ocean, Jones, Cork or Falmouth, for orders, Souder & Adams.
Schr W. F. Cushing, Cook, Savannah, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr M. R. Somers, Somers, Barbadoes, do.
Schr Mary Willis, Jones, Richmond, Va., Charles Merahon.
Schr Emma D. Finney, McQuillen, Newburyport, Knight & Sons.
Schr Sarah A. Reed, Arnold, Pawtucket, R. I., D. Cooper.
Schr Rightaway, Raynor, Newport, R. I., do.
Schr Rising Sun, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr R. W. Tull, Robbins, do, do.
Barge Charles Fraley, Roush, New York, do.
Barge Ann Ryan, Ryan, do, do.
Barge Cousin John, Curran, do, do.
Barge Island Belle, Reid, do, do.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Steamer M. Massey, Smith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Novelty, Shaw, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Ncr. bark Catharina, Stuhr, 10 days from Havana, in ballast to L. Westergaard & Co.
Br. brig Osprey, Taylor, 18 days from Guantanamo, with sugar to Isaac Hough & Morris—vessel to Lennox & Burgess.
Schr Mary Comstock, Anderson, 8 days from Bangor, with laths to Allan Knight—vessel to Chas. Haslam & Co.
Schr Fanny Elder, Smith, from Bangor via Wilmington, Del., with lumber to Knight & Sons.
Schr Samuel Hartley (new, three-masted), Drinkwater, 4 days from Boston, in ballast to Lennox & Burgess.
Schr D. Corbit, Eldridge, 1 day from Odessa, Del., with grain to Christian & Co.
Schr Olivia, Fox, 1 day from Odessa, Del., with grain to John L. Redner.
Schr James Anderson, Tunnell, 3 days fm Indian River with lumber to Collins & Co.
Schr R. J. Conner, Terry, 1 day fm Magnolia, Del., with grain to John L. Redner.
Schr Chief, West, 1 day from Indian River, Del., with grain to John L. Redner.
Schr Banner, Tunnell, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to John L. Redner.
☞ Schr Hattie Lowe, arrived on Friday fm Newbern, is consigned (vessel) to Chas. Haslam & Co.—not as before.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Ship Saranak, Dunlevy, Jr., 50 days from Liverpool, with mdse. to Cope Bros.
Steamer Salvor, Herring, 24 hours from Richmond via Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Nov. 19. — Seven barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

N. W. Finch, with horse-shoes, for Bridgeton.

W. T. Blessing, with empty bbls., and Zouave, with old rails, for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Nov. 19.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

O. L. Nims, Thomas McBryde, Chas. G. Ash, R. F. Cahill, S. B. Trowbridge, Liberator, B. C. Johnson, Mary of Jersey City, Eli Reed, and Susan, all with coal, for New York.

Harvey Wright, with coal, for Bridgeton.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Nov. 21. — The Clara McWilliams, with pig iron, for Baltimore; American Union, with coal, for Wilmington; and 6 regular barges, light, for Baltimore, left this port on Saturday. L. S. C.

(*By Telegraph.*)

LEWES, Del., Nov. 19 — A. M. — The bark Hawthorne got off the Shears last night.

In harbor, bark Le Baron, before reported, and a few schooners.

P. M.— Passed out to-day, bark Lizzie Marrow, and a bark and brig unknown.

The Hawthorne is anchored about two miles up the Bay. Wind N. W.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Royal Sovereign, Ogilvie, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 7th inst.

Ship Roswell Sprague, Lewis, hence for Hamburg, sailed from Deal 6th inst.

Br. steamer City of Limerick, from Liverpool, at New York yesterday.

Br. steamers The Queen, Thompson, and City of London, Tibbetts, for Liverpool, cleared at New York 19th inst.

Br. steamer Acadia, Tannoch, from Marseilles, Malaga, and Gibraltar, at New York 19th inst.

Br. steamer City of Cork, Allen, from New York, at Halifax 18th inst., and proceeded for Liverpool.

Br. steamer Riga, Clark, at Singapore from Shanghae, and sailed 27th Sept. for New York.

Br. steamers Scotia, England, and Idaho, all from New York, at Queenstown yesterday.

N. G. steamer Rhein, from New York, at Grimsby yesterday.

N. G. steamer Donau, Ernst, for Bremen, cl'd at New York 19th inst.

Steamer City of Port-au-Prince, from Hayti, at New York yesterday.

Steamer City of Mexico, Timmermann, from Vera Cruz 6th, Sisal 10th, and Havana 14th, at New York 19th inst. The U. S. steamer Kansas and tender Mayflower arrived at Sisal Nov. 8, and on Nov. 9 the Kansas sailed for Vera Cruz and the Mayflower for Minatitlan.

Steamers Mary Sanford, Chadwick, for Wilmington, N. C.; Henry Chauncey, Conner, for Aspinwall; Ariadne, Eldridge, for Key West and Galveston; George Cromwell, Clapp; Lodona, Hovey; and Western Metropolis, Quick, for New Orleans; and Cleopatra, Phillips, for Havana, cleared at New York 19th instant.

Steamer Leo, Dearborn, from New Orleans 12th, at New York 19th inst.

Steamer Merrimack, Weir, from New York via St. Thomas for Rio Janeiro, etc., was spoken 31st ult., lat. 14 N., long. 57 W.

Steamer Paolina, Mifka, for New York, s'd from Leghorn 4th inst.

Steamer Wild Pigeon went ashore on Seward's Point, California, 17th inst., and is a total loss.

Steamer De Soto, from New York, at New Orleans 19th inst.

Steamer Panther, Mills, for Philadelphia, cleared at Savannah 19th inst.

Steamer Empire, Holmes, hence, at Charleston 19th inst.

Steamer Aries, Wiley, hence, at Boston 18th inst.

Bark Countess of Fife, Davidson, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 5th inst.

Bark L. G. Bigelow, Corning, from Gottenberg for Philadelphia, passed Dover 6th inst.

Bark Sancho Panza, Wiley, hence, at Stettin 2d instant.

Park Hirundo, Aarve, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 7th inst.

Bark Dorothea Melchoir, Harboe, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 7th inst.

Bark E. A. Cochran, Swasey, hence, at Cardenas 5th inst.

Bark Myossa, Hutchinson, for Philadelphia via Pedang, sailed from Singapore 29th Sept.

Bark Tejuca, Howell, hence for Galveston, before reported at Nassau with loss of spars, was repairing at last advices.

Br. brig Charles Henry, Horn, hence, at Bilboa 2d instant.

Brig Hermon, Hichborn, hence, at Amsterdam 4th instant.

Brigs Charles Miller, Gilkey; Clara, McIvey; and Gipsey Queen, Dalling, hence, below Boston 19th instant.

Brig L. W. Snow, Hall, hence, at Salem 17th inst.

Schr Harry White, Hopkins, hence, at Kingston, Jam., 31st ult.

Schrs John Hancock, Crowell; Izetta, Smith; Geo. Taulane, Steelman; J. S. Hewett, Foster; and J. S. Detwiler, Grace, hence, at Boston 19th inst.

Schr Congress, York, hence, at Portland 19th inst.

Schrs Ella H. Barnes, Avery, and J. B. Allen, Case, hence, at Providence 18th inst.; the latter for Pawtucket.

Schrs Mary D Cranmer, Cranmer; Alabama, Vangilper; and Wm. Collyer, Taylor, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 18th inst.

Schrs A. Bartlett, Bartlett; S. A. Hoffman, Dale; L. A. Danenhower, Grace; P. Peterson, English; and L. & M. Babcock, Lake, hence, at Boston 18th inst.

Schr George and Emily, Harris, hence, at New London 17th inst.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.

JAMES & HUBER.

No. 11 North SECOND Street,

Sign of the Golden Lamb,

Are receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of

FANCY CASSIMERES

And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, [3 26 mwfs

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO., 11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 26 NORTH WHARVES

AND

No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL

UMBRELLAS—CHEAPEST IN THE CITY DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 10 13 mwf

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LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY

FOR NEW YORK,

SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY.

RATES TEN CENTS PER 100 POUNDS, FOUR CENTS PER CUBIC FOOT, ONE CENT PER GALLON, SHIP'S OPTION.

INSURANCE BY THIS LINE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.

Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than fifty cents.

Goods forwarded to all points free of commissions.

Through bills of lading given to Wilmington, N. C., by the steamers of this line leaving New York triweekly. For further particulars apply to

JOHN F. OHL,

PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.

N. B.—The regular shippers by this line will be charged the above rates all winter.

Winter rates commence December 15. 2 8 t

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.

ALFRED L. TYLER,

Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.

The YAZOO will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Thursday, December 1, at 8 A. M.

The JUNIATA will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on ——, November ——.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, INDIANOLA, ROCKPORT, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The WYOMING will sail for Savannah on Saturday, November 26 at 8 A. M.

The TONAWANDA will sail from Savannah on Saturday, November 26.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Saturday, November 26, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Saturday, December 3.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.

Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent.

6 15 No. 130 South THIRD Street.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Brooklyn, Saturday, Nov. 26, at 8 A. M.

City of Limerick, via Halifax, Tuesday, Nov. 29, at 11 A. M.

City of Brussels, Saturday, Dec. 3, at 8 A. M.

City of Washington, Saturday, Dec. 10, at 2 P. M.

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the company's office,

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,

4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.

THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

State Room accommodations for passengers.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,

No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.

W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.

T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 15

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,

No. 14 North and South WHARVES.

HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.

SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,

Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.

Through in twenty-four hours.

Goods forwarded to any point free of commission

Freights taken on accommodating terms.

Apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,

4 5 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.

EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, or West, free of commission.

Freights received at low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,

No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

JAMES HAND, Agent,

No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 45

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.

Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.

Office, No. 12 South Wharves Philadelphia. 4 11 6

CORDAGE, ETC.

WEAVER & CO.,

ROPE MANUFACTURERS

AND

SHIP CHANDLERS,

No. 29 North WATER Street and

No. 26 North WHARVES, Philadelphia

ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW YORK PRICES. 4 1

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Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage

At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.

EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,

Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.

Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

4 12 12m PHILADELPHIA

J. T. EASTON. M'MAHON.

EASTON & McMAHON,

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York,

No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,

No. 45 W. PRATT STREET, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN,

No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Last week of the season of

ENGLISH GRAND OPERA.

MONDAY EVENING,

Bristow's original American Opera of

RIP VAN WINKLE,

with Messrs. Castle, Drayton, Chatterson, Howell, Kinross, White, Hill, Mrs. Bernard, Mrs. Drayton, etc., in the cast.

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WEDNESDAY—BOHEMIAN GIRL.

THURSDAY—(Thanksgiving Night)—MARTHA.

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MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8 o'clock.

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Wednesday—THE LOVE CHASE.

Thanksgiving—ROSEDALE, Day

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AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
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PHILADELPHIA.

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MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1870.

☞ THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, from its original establishment, has been in the receipt of telegraphic news from the New York Associated Press, which consists of the *Tribune, Times, Herald, World, Sun, Journal of Commerce, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser*, and *Evening Express*. The success which has attended our enterprise is, in itself, a sufficient evidence of the freshness, fullness, and reliability of the news which we have received from this source. Last March we entered into a special contract by which THE EVENING TELEGRAPH has the *exclusive* use of the news furnished in the afternoon by the Associated Press to its own members, the *North American, Inquirer, Ledger, Press, Age, Record*, and *German Democrat*, of this city, and the leading journals of the East, North, West and South; and hereafter THE TELEGRAPH will be the *only evening paper published in this city* in which the afternoon despatches of the Associated Press will appear.

☞ The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1½ o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2½, 3½, and 4½. Whenever there is important news of the progress of the European war, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

THE PRESIDENT AND REVENUE REFORM.

IF the President ever had any doubts as to the real character of those free traders who are endeavoring to force their pernicious ideas upon the country by calling themselves "revenue reformers," their action in the recent election has had the effect of relieving him of those doubts, and he is now unequivocally and unreservedly outspoken in favor of a policy directly antagonistic to theirs. In fact, the President has very recently communicated his views upon this subject to prominent Republicans who have called upon him, and it may be considered certain that he has adopted a policy that will recognize in the fullest extent the requirements of the industrial interests of the community—a policy that is based upon the firm belief that free trade is antagonistic to the welfare of the great agricultural districts of the West, as well as to the development of the mines and manufactures of the Atlantic States. He has expressed well-informed opinions with regard to the condition of industries in such States as Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, and he clearly understands that free trade means that the loom, the spindle, the forge, the furnace, and the workshop shall remain idle; that the coal and the iron of the States named shall, under free trade "revenue reform," be permitted to remain on deposit, while New York city will alone be aggrandized by the use of foreign capital employed in forcing the productions of the Old World upon the agricultural communities of the South and West.

The future success of President Grant's administration will depend, in a very great measure, upon the clearness with which he understands what measures of revenue reform are really required by the industrial interests of the country, and by the firmness with which he adheres to a line of policy that will grant those industries the protection and fostering care of the Federal Government. Not merely the success of the administration but the future of the Republican party will largely depend upon this; and here in Pennsylvania, the stronghold of the coal and iron interests, the President in the future may look for cordial support if he advocates practical measures to promote those interests—and not otherwise. The old issues raised by slavery and the Rebellion are fast passing away, and the industries of the nation are demanding that they shall receive the attention they deserve from the statesmen of the country, and that they shall no longer be kept in the background by controversies about the mental and physical characteristics of the "everlasting nigger." The free-traders are putting forth all their strength to accomplish the overthrow of the only system that will enable the American workmen to compete with those of Europe, even at starvation wages; and it is time that the true revenue reformers had taken issue with their antagonists upon a platform that will appeal to the sympathies of every man who has to labor to find bread, clothing, and shelter for himself, his wife and his little ones. The indications are that the President will, in his next message to Congress, take strong grounds in favor of such a protective policy as the country needs, and if he does this he may be sure of winning for his administration and the Republican party the support of thousands in this State who now look with apathy upon both, and who are ready to attach themselves to any political organization that will seek to protect the industries upon which the welfare and prosperity of Pennsylvania depend.

A BASE BALL SERMON.

THE great clerical war-horse, John Chambers, opened his batteries yesterday on the base ball and boat clubs and the billiard saloons, and he made some telling shots. The best friends of manly exercises must admit that the practice of betting on exciting base ball matches has a demoralizing influence, and that intemperance enlists recruits at the boat-houses and billiard saloons. It is also to be regretted that athletic sports are so fascinating to some young men that they often rush off to take up the one or the bat at hours when they ought to be behind the counter or in their workshops. Still, even the reverend "watchman to the house of Israel" does not entirely forbid participation in athletic games. He thinks that the Pagans had some "which were not hurtful in any way," and he is reported to have gone so far, in one sentence, as to say, "Young men, enjoy yourselves till you are satisfied, and then return to your homes, *but do not keep at it constantly.*" This doctrine is decidedly liberal—perhaps too liberal—but it is right that a very full recognition should be given in the pulpit as well in the press of the truth of the old maxim that "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." At the same time we fully endorse the speaker's denunciations of the evils flowing from the gambling associations which have unfortunately become connected with the national game of base ball, and despite his declaration that "the press is afraid to reprove persons for fear of losing its patronage," this and other journals commented freely on these abuses long before the redoubted war-horse thought of preaching his anti-base ball sermon. In this matter he is, after all, only following in the wake of the newspapers, instead of being a pioneer.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

THE late despatches from England indicate that she is not prepared to make war against Russia, after all. The belligerent despatch sent off hurriedly by Earl Granville has been approved by only a portion of his colleagues, while it is condemned apparently alike by the Queen and by a considerable number of influential Englishmen. There is no doubt that Russia has just cause for demanding a revision or abrogation of the treaty of Paris. The allies in the Crimean war imposed harsh terms upon her, and they might as well forbid the United States, in the event of a successful war against this country, from building any forts on the Gulf of Mexico, or from keeping any vessels of war on its waters, as to impose similar restrictions upon Russia in the Black Sea. In addition to the aggravation inseparable from such a prohibition, Gortschakoff complains that the provisions of the treaty of Paris which were favorable to Russian interests have been openly violated, and that the security of her coasts has been endangered by a system which prohibits her from protecting them. Great Britain can have no other motive for the perpetuation of such injustice than pure selfishness. She has no real sympathy for the sick man of Turkey, and she bolsters him up merely for the purpose of crippling Russian development and decreasing the danger of Russian rivalry in the greedy game of gobbling up Asiatic provinces. Earl Granville wishes to make a fight on this comparatively remote issue now, but although his belligerent policy meets with favor among bold and selfish Englishmen, it is condemned by the timid, the just, and the humane portion of his countrymen; and from present indications their joint counsels will prevail, especially since Italy has manifested a disposition to side with Russia.

THE FRENCH FAIR.

HOWEVER much the sympathies and opinions of the people of the United States may differ with regard to the rights or wrongs of the conflict now raging between France and Germany, the sick and wounded upon both sides have equal claims upon the regards of the charitable; and if any distinction is made it ought perhaps to be in favor of the French, who, in the midst of a humiliating and crushing defeat, are less able to care in a proper manner for the multitude of sufferers whom the war has thrown upon their hands. Even if the French Government were in a position to extend suitable aid to the sick and wounded, there would still be much left for private charitable enterprise to do, and even if the fortunes of war had been different from what they were, it would still have been appropriate and proper for the people of the United States to contribute generously to alleviate the unavoidable miseries that follow in the wake of battles and the march of great armies. Our own war proved that private enterprise could do more for the alleviation of suffering than could the Government, and our Christian and Sanitary Commissions were models that Europe could scarcely improve upon. The peculiar turn which the war now raging in Europe has taken has made the French especially objects of sympathy, as they have been the greatest sufferers, and an enterprise for the aid of the sick and wounded of the armies of France appeals in the strongest manner to the kindly feelings of all citizens of the United States, whether their predilections be for France or Germany so far as the issues of the contest are concerned. Sick and wounded men are entitled not merely to sympathy but to assistance for the alleviation of their suffering, whether they be French or Germans, and on this account, the fair to be held at Concert Hall, beginning upon December 14, and closing upon Christmas Eve, should be a brilliant success in every particular. The proceeds of the fair will be devoted to the relief of the victims of the war, and such a sum ought to be realized as will do credit to a great and wealthy city like Philadelphia. From the peculiar position in which the French nation is now placed, it cannot do for the sick and wounded men of its armies what it could under more auspicious circumstances, and we may be certain that a large sum sent out from Philadelphia will not only be gratefully received, but that it will tend to bind closer than ever the ties of cordiality that have always existed between France and the United States. The ladies who are organizing the Fair solicit contributions in goods and money, and those of our readers who may be disposed to give of their abundance to a most worthy object may communicate with any one of the ladies whose names and addresses will be found in our advertising columns, and we hope that the donations will be as liberal as the merits of the case deserve, and that, through the kindly offices of the citizens of Philadelphia, the French Fair will be as successful as the most sanguine of its promoters can desire.

THE NEW YORK CENSUS.

The Enumeration of the State Complete—An Increase of 12 63 Per Cent. Since 1860.

The enumeration of the population of the State of New York is compiete, and the aggregate foots up 4,370,846—an increase since 1860 of 490,111, or 12 63 per cent. In the following table is given the population of the State at each decennial enumeration since 1790, with the increase during each decade:—

Year.	Population.	Increase.	Per Cent.
1790	340,120	.....	.....
1800	586,756	246,636	72·51
1810	959,049	372,293	63·45
1820	1,372,812	413,763	43·14
1830	1,918,608	545,796	39·76
1840	2,428,921	510,313	26·60
1850	3,097,394	668,473	27·52
1860	3,880,735	783,341	25·29
1870	4,370,846	490,111	12·63

The revised census of New York city, which is now being taken, may show the first enumeration to have been imperfect, and give a larger increase in the State at large since 1860 than is shown above. According to the census taken in 1865 by State authority, the population of the State was 3,831,777, a decrease of 48,958 from 1860 to 1865. If the enumeration of 1865 was correct, the increase in the past five years has been 539,069, or 14·07 per cent.

WE ARE INFORMED on good authority, says the *Nation*, that Colonel Forney was sent for by the President after the appearance of the Cox correspondence, and that it was he who wrote the explanation on which we have commented, as well as advised that exceedingly foolish proceeding, the publication of the McGarrahan letter. A triumphant article on the change at Washington has also appeared in the Colonel's *Press*, in which he abuses Mr. Cox savagely; announces joyously that Grant is now going to rely on "his friends;" calls the Civil Service reform a "superfine idea" and a "sickly sentimentality;" tells some stories, which we are afraid he knows well to be untrue, about all candidates for office undergoing a "thorough examination" at Washington; denounces fiercely the opposition to assessments on office-holders as "mawkish and miserable susceptibility;" and, in fact, proclaims trumpet-tongued the sickening truth, which the country has for weeks been struggling not to believe, that the President has fairly committed himself into the hands of the Colonel and his kind. It is interesting, too, to run over the list of papers by which Cox is denounced and the new *regime* glorified. With very few exceptions—the Hartford *Courant* is one—everybody familiar with the press might have predicted which they would be, on *a priori* grounds which we will not now specify. One of the most striking incidents of the crisis is that the New York *Sun* is, we suppose for this occasion only, ranged on the President's side. Forney is talked of for the Postmaster-Generalship, but we believe the only foundation for this, thus far, is having been called to Washington as a counsellor and scribe. Delano goes into the Department of the Interior, and his advent is generally received with great satisfaction by the politicians, who look on him as a good safe man of the Boutwell "stripe," "who will take good care of his friends."

THE DELAWARE ELECTION.—The official majorities for James Ponder, Dem., as Governor of Delaware, are as follows:—Kent county, 939; New Castle, 57; Sussex, 1481; total in the State, 2477. The majorities for Benjamin T Biggs, Dem., Congressman, are as follows:—Kent, 997; Sussex county, 1449; New Castle was 18 majority for Joshua T. Heald; majority in the State for Biggs, 2426. The Legislature is entirely Democratic in both branches, as heretofore. The Senators and Representatives from Kent county are elected by an average of 1460 majority; those from Sussex by an average of nearly 700; in New Castle county, including Wilmington, the contest was a close one, the majorities for the Democratic legislative offices ranging from 53 to 131.

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II. JAIL BIRDS AND THEIR FLIGHTS. By J. R. Thompson.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Casanova pierces the floor of his Cell. The Hidden Pike. Casanova's Ascent. On the Roof. Trenck caught by the leg. At Full Gallop. At Bay. Benvenuto cuts up his Bedclothes. Benvenuto attacked by Dogs. Canmont De La Force Rescued. Latude runs off in a Fog. Count Lavalette Escaping in Disguise. The Duke of Normandy Rescued.
III. THE HOOSAC TUNNEL. By Washington Gladden.
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XI. HULDAH THE HELP. A Thanksgiving Love Story. By Edward Eggleston.
XII. WILFRID CUMBERMEDE. An Autobiographical Story. By George MacDonald.
XIII. TOPICS OF THE TIME. "Scribner's" and the "Riverside." The Annual Thanksgiving. Napoleon. The Heathen and the Saints. The Worker and his Wage. Diversity in Unity.
XIV. THE OLD CABINET. Introductory. Tom Hughes at Cooper Institute. Jefferson's "Rip Van Winkle." Seebach's "Jane Eyre." The True Story of Eugenie's Flight.
XV. BOOKS AND AUTHORS ABROAD.
XVI. BOOKS AND AUTHORS AT HOME.
XVII. ETCHINGS.—A Humorous Department. Thanksgiving Eve. An Honest Fairy Story. By L.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—And the man did as he was bid. Litup with Tearful Grace. Ann's Delicious and Delicate Pies. The Hoofs of the Nightmare never at Rest.
XVIII. LOVE'S YOUNG DREAM; A. D. 1870. By George A. Baker, Jr.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Thank you—much obliged, old Boy. Sort of put up thing, you see. "Mustn't Flirt with her," she said.

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MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC a novelty is announced for this evening in the shape of Bristow's opera of *Rip Van Winkle*. This work was originally produced some fifteen years ago, but as English opera was not the fashion then it failed to achieve a permanent success, and it laid upon the shelf until it was brought out a few weeks ago in New York. The opera is said to contain much beautiful music, and it ought to attract a large audience this evening on that account as well as because it is the work of an American composer, and is upon a purely American subject. Mr. Drayton will personate "Rip Van Winkle," and the other characters will be sustained by Messrs. Castle, Chatterson, Howell, Kinross, White, Hill, Mrs. Bernard, and Mrs. Drayton.

To-morrow evening *The Marriage of Figaro* will be performed, on Wednesday *The Bohemian Girl*, and on Thursday *Martha*.

AT THE WALNUT the last week of Mr. J. S. Clarke's brilliant engagement is announced, and he will appear in a different bill every evening, in order to give the public an opportunity to see him in as many of his principal personations as possible. This evening he will appear in "Babington Jones" in *Among the Breakers* and as "Bob Brierly" in the *Ticket-of-Leave Man*, and to-morrow as "Paul Pry" and "Asa Trenchard."

AT THE ARCH the drama of *The Marble Heart* will be performed this evening.

On Friday Mr. Barton Hill will have a benefit.

AT THE CHESNUT Mrs. J. A. Oates and her burlesque company will appear in the English adaptation of Herve's *Petite Faust*.

On Friday Mrs. Oates will have a benefit, when *The Fair One with the Blonde Wig* will be produced.

ADAM FOREPAUGH'S CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE will remain for one week longer at the corner of Broad and Wallace streets. Performances will be given every afternoon and evening. On Thanksgiving Day an extra performance will be given for the especial benefit of the little folks.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE the eccentric comedian Mr. C. Gardner, who is announced as the original "Hop Light Loo," has been engaged, also the "infant wonder," Master Charley. Among the other attractions announced is a burlesque entitled *Grant's Office Seekers*, which ought to be both instructive and entertaining. The troupe at this establishment is an unusually strong one both in vocalists, instrumentalists, and comic actors, and the performances present great attractions for amusement seekers.

AT THE AMERICAN the last week of the engagement of Mons. D'Atalie, the "Man with the Iron Jaw," M'lle Angela, "The Female Samson," and Zephyr, "The Child Wonder," is announced.

AT THE ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE among the novelties for the present week are *The Perplexing Predicament*, with Hughey Dougherty as "Jimmy Panes;" *Society; or, The Upper and Lower Ten*," by Sheridan and Mack; *Slop That Monkey*, by Simmons, Martin, and Morris, and the farce of *Trouble*, with the characters by the whole company. The appreciation of the public for the entertainments given at this house is shown by the crowds that attend nightly.

SIGNOR BLITZ and his son will perform a number of interesting and curious feats in natural magic this evening at the Assembly Buildings.

MAD'LLE CHRISTINE NILSSON, our readers will be gratified to learn, will shortly return to this city, and will appear in a concert at the Academy of Music on November 30. On December 1 Handel's oratorio of *The Messiah* will be given, with Mad'lle Nilsson, M'me Sophie Mozart, Miss Cary, Mr. G. Simpson, and Mr. W. Whitney in the leading *roles*, and the choruses by the Handel and Haydn Society, under the direction of Professor Engelke. There will also be a grand orchestra under the direction of Messrs. Maretzek and Engelke.

On Saturday, December 3, a matinee will be given, which will be Mad'lle Nilsson's last appearance in this city.

THE HARKINS CONCERT.—This entertainment to-morrow night at Concert Hall promises to be unusually attractive and brilliant, tickets for almost every seat in the house having been already disposed of. Carl Wolfsohn will play entire the best and last work of the illustrious Gottschalk, entitled "Morte," and Madame Mozart, Jennie Kempton, George Simpson, and Mr. Harkins himself will each and all distinguish themselves in selections at once attractive and elegant, including many of the classic and operatic gems of the day, which will give the audience much enjoyment and pleasure. We do not remember to have yet seen a more attractive programme, and the concert will, from all appearances, be one of the most brilliant musical achievements of the present season. Philadelphia invariably shows its appreciation of entertainments of this kind, and hence the extensive demand for tickets within the last few days. There are only a few remaining at the ticket office of Gould & Fischer, No. 923 Chesnut street, and those who would not miss this elegant musical treat should lose no time in securing them.

CITY ITEMS.

A LUXURY OF THE PERIOD.—Regarded from the economic standpoint, SEA MOSS FARINE appears to overshadow every other vegetable nutrient. It contains—as we are informed on good scientific authority—nearly ninety per cent. of nourishing, fattening gelatine; and of all gelatine substances used in cooking it is said to be the cheapest by over fifty per cent., as well as the most digestible. We give these statements, which are authenticated by the signatures of men of eminent reputation, as vouchers for the opinions we have ventured to express on the economic importance of the new article of diet. As to its deliciousness, the "proof of the pudding is in eating it;" and we feel confident that no man or woman who has once eaten of a blanc mange, pudding, custard, cream, Charlotte Russe, or any other delicacy prepared with this marine Goldsend, will deny its claim to rank among the table luxuries of the period.

A YOUNG WIFE'S REQUEST.—Wife—Charley, I wish when you come up to-night you'd stop into your druggist's and get me a bottle of PLANTATION BITTERS. Be sure and get the genuine.

Charley—What in the world, Mary, are you going to do with Plantation Bitters?

Wife—Everybody that I know is in ecstacy over Plantation Bitters, and I am going to try them myself. I am assured by several of my friends that the Bitters will cure my dyspepsia, and at the same time do away with that terrible nausea which you know I am at times subject to. The doctor was in yesterday, and says that all I want is a tonic, and that Plantation Bitters is the best that can be got.

Charley—It is just the thing, my dear; and it is strange that I had not thought of it before.

FOR the accommodation of those that wish to make their purchases before business hours and before the rush commences, ROCKHILL & WILSON will open their store to-morrow (Saturday) morning at six o'clock, and those who cannot make it convenient until after business hours, they will find us open until after ten o'clock in the evening. We invite all to call and examine the largest, best, and cheapest stock in the city, not forgetting the popular all-wool ten dollar fall and winter suits.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
BROWN STONE HALL,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT street.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

VALER'S RESTAURANT, No. 929 ARCH STREET, elegantly fitted up, is now in full blast, serving all the delicacies of the season from 6 A. M. to midnight. Parties returning from the theatres or opera house served at the shortest notice from an unsurpassed bill of fare. Ladies' Saloon on the second floor.

"SPALDING'S GLUE," useful and true.

CERTIFICATE OF AN EMINENT CHEMIST.—I have made a careful chemical analysis of the SOZODONT, from an impartial sample purchased by me personally from a leading drug house of this city, but nothing of an injurious or objectionable character has been found in its composition.

JAMES G. POHLE, M. D.,
Analytical Chemist, No. 489 Broadway, New York,
Late Dr. James R. Chilton & Co.

MARRIED.

HUMES—BROWN.—On the 14th instant, by Rev. S. W. Thomas, Mr. WILLIAM B. HUMES to Miss FANNIE M. BROWN, all of this city.

ROCKHILL—REEDER.—At Trenton, N. J., November 16th, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. D. Henry Miller, FRANCIS W. ROCKHILL and IDA M., youngest daughter of Charles Reeder, Esq., all of Trenton.

DIED.

KENT.—On the 20th instant, RICHARD KENT, aged 33 years.

His relatives and friends, Cadwalader Lodge, No. 353, I. O. of O. F., and Chippewa Tribe, No. 51, Imp. O. of R. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, S. E. corner of Seventeenth and Afton streets, above Federal street, on Thursday morning, at 9 o'clock. Interment at Mount Moriah Cemetery.

MAGUIRE.—On the 19th instant, MARY, wife of Philip Maguire, in the 52d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, Conestoga street, above Fifty-fourth (Bestonville), on Wednesday morning, at 8½ o'clock.

SEDENGER.—On the 19th instant, Mr. CHARLES SEDENGER, in the 60th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, 23d instant, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, Hermitage street, Manayunk, Pa.

SHULL.—On the 20th instant, AMANDA, daughter of Elizabeth and the late John Bornman.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Star of Bethlehem Association, No. 20, I. O. of P., and Joy Council, S. and D. of A., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, E. J. Gorgas, No. 602 Thompson street, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Monument Cemetery.

WATT.—On the morning of the 18th instant, Hon. W. W. WATT, late Senator of the First district of Pennsylvania, aged 53 years.

His relatives and friends, as well as all organizations of which he was a member, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, No. 1915 Lombard street, at 2 o'clock P. M., Tuesday, November 22d, without further notice. 2

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

☞ FERCH BAZAR, FOR THE RELIEF OF the victims of the war in France, to be held at Concert Hall, to begin December the 14th and close on the 24th, Christmas Eve. The following names are those of ladies who take charge of tables at the Bazar, and we beg all who sympathize to send their donations to their following addresses, and not to give to any one unless authorized by a cash book, signed by the President and countersigned by the Secretary:—

Miss Agele Picot, President	No. 906 Spruce street.
Mrs. A. Picolet, Vice-President	517 Spruce "
Madame P. Jacob, Secretary	935 Spruce "
Madame M. Lardet, Treasurer	113 S. Tenth "
Madame Benjamin Hart	139 N. Twentieth "
Madame Dr. Lippe	1204 Walnut "
Miss E. Brazier	611 South Tenth "
Miss A. LaRoche	1340 Pine "
Miss E. R. Ferrot	1309 Horstman "
Madame Z. Jollivet	224 South Ninth "
Mrs. E. Sailes	212 South Ninth "
Mrs. Bezara	214 South Ninth "
Madame Breton	223 South Ninth "
Madame Romain	231 South Ninth "
Madame Monestier	824 Walnut "
Miss M. Aue	1736 Sansom "
Mrs. McGrady	1736 Sansom "
Miss Annie Nevins	912 Spruce "
Miss E. Lejambre	927 Pine "
Misses Laval	708 Pine "
Miss Lizzie Parker	1442 N. Twelfth "
Mrs. S. Fuguet	1134 Spruce "
Mrs. M. Lafitte Johnson	1729 Pine "
Mrs. E. Martine	1345 Spruce "
Mrs. McCauley	611 South Tenth "
Mrs. E. W. Smith	1204 Walnut "
Mrs. E. Feron	1110 Lombard "
Mrs. D'Invilliers	Germantown.
Mrs. Paul Girard	
Mrs. D. Morat	
Mad'lle Frassoni	229 North Broad "

Names of the Committee on Finances—Mrs. D'Invilliers, Mrs. Dr. Lippe, Miss Adele La Roche.

The ladies have concluded to meet on Tuesday morning, November 22, at 12 o'clock, at Madame Jacob's No. 935 Spruce street. 11 21

☞ AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SIXTEENTH ANNIVERSARY
OF THE
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
OF PHILADELPHIA.
TUESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 29.
Addresses will be delivered by
Hon. WILLIAM E. DODGE,
President Y. M. C. A., New York.
H. THANE MILLER, Esq.,
Of Cincinnati Y. M. C. A.
Rev. THOMAS A. JAGGAR,
Of Holy Trinity P. E. Church, Philadelphia.
And others.

Choice selections of music by Carl Sentz's Germania Orchestra, commencing at 7 o'clock. Congregational Singing under direction of Colonel D. W. C. MOORE.

Exercises to commence punctually at 7¾ o'clock P. M.

TO DEFRAY EXPENSES, Tickets with Reserved Seats in Parquet, Parquet Circle, and Balcony will be sold at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS each.

Sale of Reserved Seats to begin at F. A. NORTH & CO.'S, No. 1026 CHESNUT Street, TUESDAY, 22d inst., at 8 o'clock A. M.

Reserved Seats in Family Circle and admission tickets to all parts of the house can be obtained FREE by members and others on and after Friday morning, at the Hall of the Association, No. 1210 CHESNUT Street. 11 19 2t

☞ JOHN B. GOUGH,
Under the auspices of the
Y. M. C. A.,
AT CONCERT HALL,
MONDAY EVENING, November 21.
Subject—"LIGHTS AND SHADOWS OF LONDON LIFE."
Admission, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 25c. extra.
Tickets at F. A. NORTH & CO.'S Music Store, No. 1026 CHESNUT Street. 11 16wfsm 4t

☞ LECTURE BY REV. A. A. WILLITS, D. D., IN CHURCH,
EIGHTEENTH and FILBERT Streets,
ON
TUESDAY EVENING, November 22, at 8 P. M.
Subject:
"THE SECRET OF A HAPPY LIFE."
Proceeds for the benefit of the Sabbath-school.
Tickets 50 cents. For sale at Store 1617 MARKET Street, or at the door on the evening of the Lecture. 18*

☞ A FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals will be held at HORTICULTURAL HALL, commencing on the evening of November 28, to continue two weeks. Music during the evenings. Restaurant under able management. Doors open from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M. Season tickets—Adults, $1; children, 50 cents. Single admissions—Adults, 25 cents; children, 15 cents. No raffling.

PRESIDENT OF THE FAIR,
HON. ALEXANDER HENRY,
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,

Gen. George G. Meade,	Hon. Adolph E. Borie,
Hon. Daniel M. Fox,	Dr. Elwyn, and others.
Gen. G. H. Crosman,	

11 18 fmw10t

☞ THE NOVEMBER MEETING OF THE SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS of Philadelphia, of all denominations, will be held under the direction of the Pennsylvania State Sabbath School Association, on Monday evening, November 21, at the CHURCH OF THE COVENANT (Protestant Episcopal), FILBERT Street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth. Address by Rev. HENRY C. McCOOK, of this city, formerly of St. Louis. Subject, "Object and Outline Teaching." Short addresses will be delivered by other prominent Sunday School men. 11 19 2t*

☞ A GRAND STEREOPTICON EXHIBITION in aid of the Sabbath-schools of CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, N. L., will be given in the church, N. E. corner of FRANKLIN and THOMPSON Streets, on TUESDAY EVENING, November 22, 1870, commencing at 8 o'clock. Admission, 25 cents. 1t

☞ REV. J. HYATT SMITH, OF BROOKLYN, N. Y., author of the great book, "Open Door," will lecture in WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, EIGHTEENTH and ARCH Streets, at 8 o'clock on MONDAY EVENING. Subject:—"New York to Jerusalem." Tickets, 50 cents. 11 19 2t*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ TURNER'S UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILL is an UNFAILING REMEDY for Neuralgia Facialis. No form of Nervous Disease fails to yield to its wonderful power. Even in the severest cases of Chronic Neuralgia its use for a few days affords the most astonishing relief, and rarely fails to produce a complete and permanent cure. It contains no materials in the slightest degree injurious. It has the unqualified approval of the best physicians. Thousands, in every part of the country, gratefully acknowledge its power to soothe the tortured nerves and restore the failing strength.

It is sold by all dealers in drugs and medicines.

TURNER & CO., Proprietors,
9 29 mwf5 No. 120 TREMONT St., Boston, Mass.

☞ THE SECOND ANNUAL MEETING OF THE PHILADELPHIA FOUNTAIN SOCIETY will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 23d inst., at the AMATEUR DRAWING ROOM, SEVENTEENTH street, above Chesnut, at 8 o'clock.

Addresses will be delivered by the President and others, and a report read by the Secretary. Members having received tickets should not fail to attend, as the meeting will be an interesting one. A few more tickets may be had at the office, No. 1512 WALNUT Street. 1t

☞ THE WAY HE CAME DOWN STAIRS.—A drunkard having fallen down stairs, he repelled all offers to pick him up with:—"Now, you jes lemme 'lone. Wan no slobberin' round me. I allus come down stair that way." There are various ways of doing other things besides coming down stairs, but if you want good coal, well screened and picked, full weight, and at low prices, go to J. C. HANCOCK, at the Northwest corner of Ninth and Master streets. He has the ability and the disposition to please all who patronize him. 9 9 3m

☞ OFFICE OF THE CATAWISSA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 424 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10, 1870.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on account of the dividends, to be paid the preferred stockholders, payable on and after the 21st inst., to those persons in whose names the stock stands at the close of the transfer books.

The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed on the 15th, and reopened on the 21st inst.

W. L. GILROY,
11 12 12trp Treasurer.

☞ THANKSGIVING DAY AT THE HOME for Little Wanderers, No. 823 BAINBRIDGE (late Shippen) Street. Exercises from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M. The public cordially invited. Contributions of Food, Clothing, Money, etc., earnestly solicited. 11 19 5t

☞ PASSENGER RAILWAY FARES REDUCED.—Examine the LETTER PRESS COPIES now taken from PRINTING executed at HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS' Railroad and Commercial Printing House, FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets. 1t

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 911 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17§

DIVIDENDS, ETC.

☞ OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1870.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on or after November 30, 1870.

Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the company.

The office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 3 P. M., from November 30 to December 3, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

THOMAS T. FIRTH,
11 1 2m Treasurer.

LIFE INSURANCE.

INSURE YOUR LIFE AT HOME
IN THE
AMERICAN
LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF PHILADELPHIA.

ALEX. WHILLDIN, President.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary.

The AMERICAN issues policies on *all* desirable plans at *low rates*, and is *unsurpassed* in the advantages offered to insurers by any Company in the United States. [11 16 wsm20t

S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Sts.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,
THE WASHINGTON BUILDING,
THIRD BELOW WALNUT,
50 feet front by 180 feet deep to Bingham's Court,
CONSTRUCTED FOR OFFICES, BUT
Adapted for Manufacturing Purposes,
OR FOR AN
Artisan Building.
11 19 2w

TO MANUFACTURERS.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—The large, substantial Building on the east side of Eighth street, north of Noble street. Lot 90 feet front by about 100 feet deep. Has outlet on Noble street. A desirable location. Terms easy. FOX & BURKART,
11 16 6t* No. 221 S. FIFTH Street.

TO RENT.

TO RENT—THE STORE NO. 722 CHESNUT Street. Apply on the premises between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M. 8 17 tf

FOR RENT—ARCH STREET, ABOVE Sixteenth. Only $800. A Ten-Roomed Residence. Bath, gas, furnace, range, stationary washstands, etc. RICHARDSON & JANNEY,
11 21 2t* No. 206 S. FOURTH Street.

TO RENT—THE DESIRABLE DWELLING No. 928 N. Sixth street. Apply to
11 18 3t SAMUEL T. FOX,
S. E. Cor. of NINTH and CALLOWHILL Sts.

ART EXHIBITION.

ON FREE EXHIBITION
AT
CHAS. F. HASELTINE'S GALLERY,
No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.

BRAUN'S FAMOUS PANORAMIC VIEWS of Berlin, Potsdam, Charlottenburg, Coblentz, Heidelberg, Jena, Weimar, Erfurt, Ems, Baden-Baden, Wiesbaden, Brussels, Amsterdam, Waterloo, Liege Ypres, Rotterdam, Utrecht, etc. etc.

A complete set of the Berlin Museums, and interior views of all the rooms in the various royal palaces of Prussia.

Particular attention is drawn to the fact that in a few days 100 views on the Rhine and its fortifications, as never before seen, will be exhibited. 11 1

COAL.

COAL PER TON OF 2240 LBS. DELIVERED. LEHIGH, Furnace, $7·75; Stove, $8·00; Nut, $7·00; SCHUYLKILL, Furnace, $6·75; Stove, $7·00; Nut, $6·75; SHAMOKIN, Grate, $7·25; Stove, $7·50; Nut, $6·25.

EASTWICK & BROTHER,
Yard, No. 2200 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 228 DOCK Street. 8 20rp tf

ROTHERMEL & MANNING,
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL.
Depot N. E. Corner NINTH and MASTER,
Offices, { 43 South THIRD Street,
724 SANSOM " 10 12 tf

FINANCIAL.

530. 530.
REMOVAL.
Harrisson Grambo,
BANKER,
HAS REMOVED TO HIS NEW OFFICE,
No. 530 WALNUT Street.

HIS UNRIVALLED CONVENIENCES WILL ENABLE HIM TO ACCOMMODATE HIS RAPIDLY INCREASING BUSINESS, AND EXTEND THE GREATER FACILITIES TO HIS PATRONS.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS RECEIVED AND INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES.

ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF ALL RELIABLE SECURITIES.

COLLECTIONS MADE EVERYWHERE.

REAL ESTATE COLLATERAL LOANS NEGOTIATED. [11 9 wfm6tp

☞ THIS OFFICE IS IN DIRECT TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH ALL THE FINANCIAL CENTRES OF THE COUNTRY.

KURTZ & HOWARD,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 32 South THIRD Street.
STOCKS, BONDS, ETC., BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
Government Bonds, Gold, Silver, and City Warrants dealt in. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.
Commercial paper negotiated 11 21 mthlm

FURNITURE, ETC.

PURCHASERS OF
COTTAGE CHAMBER SUITS
And the various styles of
BEDSTEADS,
BUREAUS,
WASHSTANDS,
WARDROBES, ETC.
Finished in imitation of Walnut, Maple, or other "hard woods," and now generally known as "Imitation" or "Painted" Furniture, are hereby informed that every article of our manufacture is
STAMPED WITH OUR INITIALS AND TRADE MARK,
And those who wish to obtain goods of our make (there being, at the present time, numerous imitations in the market), should invariably ask the dealer of whom they are purchasing to exhibit our stamp on the goods, and take no other, no matter what representations may be made concerning them.

KILBURN & GATES,
Wholesale Manufacturers of Cottage Furniture,
No. 619 MARKET STREET,
7 2 smw6mrp PHILADELPHIA, PA.

BUY YOUR FURNITURE
OF
GOULD & CO.,
Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street
AND
N. E. Corner NINTH and MARKET.
LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST STOCK IN THE WORLD. [16 5 wfm3mrp

THE GREAT AMERICAN FURNITURE DEPOT,
1202 MARKET STREET. 1204
Examine our immense stock, unsurpassed in variety and elegance, before purchasing.
WALNUT WORK A SPECIALTY.
We sell 20 per cent. cheaper than auction prices, and will not be undersold by any house.
Full Marble Top Walnut Suits.....$60 to $500
Cottage Suits.....$33 to $55
Parlor Suits in Plush, Terry, Reps, and Hair Cloth; Chamber and Dining Room Suits in great variety, all at prices that distance competition. 10 24 mwfrp3m

COMMISSION.

CIRARD
MERCANTILE COMPANY,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Chartered by Special Act of Legislature, March 16, 1870.
Organized for the Purpose of transacting a
WOOL AND COTTON
COMMISSION BUSINESS,
No. 34 S. FRONT St. and 35 LETITIA St., Philada.
J. H. LIVINGSTON, President.

OFFICERS OF THE GIRARD MERCANTILE CO
President, J. H. LIVINGSTON, late resident Partner of Taussig, Livingston & Co.
DIRECTORS.
JAMES M. FRESTON, of Preston & Irwin, Woollen and Cotton Goods Manufacturers, Manayunk.
JOSEPH D. McKEE, Penn Knitting Mills, city.
JOHN MAXSON, Jr., Woollen and Cotton Goods Manufacturer, Manayunk.
W. W. KURTZ, of Messrs. Kurtz & Howard, Bankers, city.
THOS. BROWN, of Messrs. McFetrich & Brown,
JOHN G. HOWARD, Treas. J. A. RAYBOLD, Sec.
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED. CHARGES REASONABLE. LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE.
Consignors promptly advised of any changes he Markets by mail or telegraph, when quested. 10 21 smwrp

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

LOOKING GLASSES,
Strictly our own manufacture, and of warranted workmanship, at the lowest prices.
ALL THE NEW CHROMOS of Europe and America.
SWISS RUSTIC GOODS, invoices opened to-day.
Sole Agency for the ROGERS GROUPS.
GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, open, free at all times.
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS.
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.

MALT LIQUORS.

ALE! ALE! ALE!
Great Reduction in Prices.
DRAUGHT ALE, $6 PER BBL.
BOTTLING ALE AND PORTER, $7 PER BBL.
XX ALE, DRAUGHT PORTER, AND BROWN STOUT, $8 PER BBL.,
At CUCKES'
OLD-ESTABLISHED BREWERY,
Nos. 824, 826, 828, 830 and 832 ST. JOHN Street.
11 7 mwf4mrp PHILADELPHIA.

GAS FIXTURES.

CORNELIUS & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS
OF
GAS FIXTURES
Wholesale and Retail
Salesrooms,
No. 821 CHERRY Street
PHILADELPHIA.
We have no store or salesroom on Chesnut street.
11 15 2m8p CORNELIUS & SONS

BAKER, ARNOLD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS
OF
GAS FIXTURES,
Chandeliers,
Pendants,
Brackets, Etc.
OF NEW DESIGNS,
SALESROOMS,
No. 710 CHESNUT Street.
MANUFACTORY,
S. W. Corner TWELFTH and BROWN
11 1 2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

MACHINERY.

ENGINES,
Tools, Machinery, Etc.,
FOR SALE AT
THE NOVELTY IRON WORKS,
FOOT OF EAST TWELFTH STREET
NEW YORK,
EMBRACING
ENGINES, PLANERS, LATHES,
SMITHS' AND BOILER MAKERS' TOOLS,
And Machinery and Patterns of the most approved kinds, etc. etc. etc. Also,
6 HIGH-PRESSURE ENGINES, partly finished.
2 STEVENSON'S PAT. TURBINE WATER WHEELS, 66 in. in diameter, and
1 MARINE BEAM ENGINE, 66 in. by 10 ft. stroke.
JNO. S. SCHULTZE,
Receiver of the Novelty Iron Works.
Send for Catalogue.
NEW YORK tober 29, 1870. 10 29 1mrp

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THE CUE.

HISTORY AND LITERATURE OF THE GAME OF BILLIARDS.

From Temple Bar.

A French artist, Henrique Devigne, has the credit of being the inventor of billiards. But as he flourished in the reign of Charles II, A. D. 1560-74, and as the game was undoubtedly known to the English in the reign of Elizabeth, it is probable that he only improved and modified a game popular in both countries. Could it be clearly proved that he was the absolute inventor of this fascinating pastime, billiard-players of all countries should combine to erect an ivory statue to his honor, whereon might be inscribed the names of famous players of all ages. But we cannot give the ingenious Frenchman the entire credit, and some people have even asserted that the French got the game from this country. Dr. Johnson held this opinion, possibly because he made a curious blunder about the derivation of the word "billiards." It comes of course from *pila*, a ball, whence bille and billard; and not, as, several authorities assert, from the balyards, or sticks with which the ball was driven along the table. Additional reason for supposing that we owe the game as now played to the French may be found in the fact that most of the terms used in the game, as well as "billiards" itself, as we have seen, are of French origin. "Bricole," "coup," or "cou," and "carombole," the old name for a "carom," or "cannon," are instances of this; while a "crow," or "fluke," has had a double derivation given to it. "Crow," or "raccroc," is from the French "racercher," to recover; and fluke has been derived from the flook of an anchor, seeing that it is a chance by which the arm of an anchor holds the ground—rather a fanciful derivation.

It is interesting to see what mention of the game is made by old writers, for the moment a game becomes at all popular, allusions to it are sure to be found in the literature of the day. We have gathered here a few of such allusions to billiards. Locke says, "When the ball obeys the stroke of the billiard-stick, it is not any action of the ball, but bare passion;" and Boyle talks of "ivory balls meeting on a billiard-table." Burton's "Anatomy of Melancholy" mentions that "the ordinary recreations which we have in winter, and in most solitary times busy our minds with, are cardes, tables, and dice, shovelboard, chesse-play, the philosopher's game, small trunks, shuttlecock, balliards, etc." Other authors have been complimentary to the game: a Mr. James Love, or Dance, an actor and dramatic author who lived in the last century, says:—

"Not puny billiards, where, with sluggish pace,
The dull ball trails before the feeble mace,
* * * *
Where nothing can your languid spirits move,
Save where the marker bellows out 'six love!'
Or when the ball, close-cushion'd, slides askew,
And to an opening pocket runs—a cou!"

Misson, an author who wrote "Travels in England," speaks of the game as one common to all European nations; and another author, writing in 1654, talks of billiard-tables in taverns. Ben Johson has a pretty simile gathered from the board of green cloth. He speaks of—

"Nose and cheek withal,
Smoota as is the billiard-ball;"

and the poet Spenser makes allusion to it, but not in a very complimentary spirit. More modern authors have referred to the game, but only sparingly; and, indeed, the scarcity of allusions to it show that from the earliest times it was rather the diversion of the rich than of the poor, on account of the expense of the cues, tables, balls, and all things connected with it.

There is a curious reference to billiards in a payment in the reign of James I, as follows:—"To Henry Waller, our joyner for one bylliarde boarde cont. twelve foote longe and fower broade, the frame being walnuttre well-wrought and carved, with eight great skrewes and eighteen small skrewes." This would be a very narrow board, but the length is the same as that usual in modern tables; and even the wood mentioned (walnut) is frequently used for private tables at this day. Henrique Devigne may possibly be entitled to the credit of having raised the game to its present position among amusements; but with regard to the invention of billiards, it is probable that in France, as was certainly the case in this country, they had a sort of lawn-billiards, which afterwards came to be played upon a table. To this improvement of the game, with other modifications, Devigne probably contributed; but there is no doubt that the game, in its perfected condition, was of slow growth. Strutt, in his "Sports and Pastimes," is probably right when he says, after giving the French a certain amount of credit for the invention of billiards, "I cannot help thinking it originated from an ancient game played with small balls upon the ground; or, indeed, that it was, when first instituted, the same game transferred from the ground to the table." This ancient game, played with balls upon the ground, has been revived of late years in the fashionable game of croquet, for the balls were driven through a "pass," or hoop fixed into the ground, and afterwards also used fastened into the middle of the billiard table. A picture in the "School of Recreation" (1710) represents two gentlemen engaged at the billiards of the period. They are standing at a four-legged table, and knocking the balls through two passes, with clumsy-looking curved maces about two feet long, held in the middle, so that the balls must have been prodded at—certainly not a method of play likely to produce any scientific results. A "cone," or king," placed upright, was also used—the prototype of the croquet stick.

Billiards is first mentioned as an unlawful game in an Act of Parliament, 30 George II; that is to say, by that act people are prohibited from playing the game in public houses under a penalty of ten pounds; but the people specified are only the lower orders, and the law is not a very fair one. The Elector of Saxony, in 1716, was also careful to restrict billiards only to the upper classes, as we see from some amusing regulations issued by him in that year. Among other decrees we have, "Those who frequent billiard-rooms must be served by men-persons." Female markers may have been common at the time, and would probably be popular now in this country. We only remember to have seen one in London, in some rooms now closed. "Shopkeepers' assistants," the Elector's regulations continue, "are prohibited from playing." And here is a most salutary rule:—"The sum played for not to be more than suited to each person's position." We wonder how this was enforced, and who assigned the limit to each individual's gambling; it must have been a difficult matter for the host to decide, and he must have been the arbitrator, for we read that he was made responsible for the observance of the regulations, and was fined for any infraction of them. Such orders would much astonish the frequenters of a billiard-room in these days, were they hung up alongside the rules for the various games.

Among the most popular games in the early days of billiards was a curious and complicated one, called the "fortification game." In this the table was covered with a number of forts or castles, each surmounted with its proper flag, and heavily weighted with lead to prevent the balls knocking it down; the combatants, as in the games of our childhood, were called French and English. Old books on billiards give pictures of the table arranged for this game, which looks very odd to our eyes now, although it might be revived with advantage for children on the small billiard-boards so much in vogue, which can be placed upon dining-tables. Some reminiscence of it was probably in the mind of the ingenious individual who invented the absurd "skittle-pool," common in public rooms some years ago, but which is seldom or never played nowadays. While speaking of this we may mention some of the games most popular at the present day. By far the best game on the billiard-table is the ordinary winning and losing game, which has the advantage of combining, in pleasant variety, winning and losing hazards, and cannons; and it is the game which admits of the most conspicuous skill. The American game is played with four balls, but only winning hazards and cannons are allowed, losing hazards counting against the player. It is a capital game for a frechanded striker, and the score mounts up very readily. We have heard of the most extraordinary "breaks," or continuous scores, being made at it: more than 1400 is said to have been scored by one American player; but the tables are often smaller, the balls larger, than ours, and pushing with a broad-pointed cue is permitted. One of the longest breaks at the English game on record was 346, made by the champion, John Roberts; but that has since been eclipsed by breaks of 359 and 394, made by W Cook, junior, who will probably one day be the champion.

Pyramids, a great game for gambling, is played with fifteen red and one white ball, and consists of winning hazards only. It is a good game, but rather monotonous. Some men attain wonderful proficiency at it, and an amateur in London lately, playing from baulk at the balls arranged in the triangle as at the beginning of the game, holed the entire number in seventeen shots! A wonderful feat, certainly, and exceedingly difficult to accomplish, as any player who attempts it will find. Pool, the pleasantest and most social of all games on the billiard-table, is played with any number of variously-colored balls, each player using a special color, and playing independently of the other. Winning hazards, as in pyramids, alone count, each person receiving a certain stake from the owner of the ball which he pockets; the person pocketed also losing what is technically called "a life," having three at the commencement of the game, and losing all chance of the pool, made up of contributions from all the players, when he loses every life. A "star," or additional life, is allowed to the unlucky man who first loses the original three, on payment of the same stake as that paid at the beginning. Each life should be a third of the sum deposited in the pool; thus, a three-shilling pool with shilling lives is very common, but of course the game is played for far higher stakes. We have heard of some enterprising Australians who, by way of a variation at the game, played "*bullock* pool and *sheep* hazard." Pool without a pool—that is to say, continuous winning hazards, with a small stake for pocketing a ball—is a very good game for a party of friends in a country house. So also is "shell out," in which a number of people play at pyramids, using the same ball alternately, and receiving a small stake from all the other players whenever a ball is pocketed. It is a popular game in small public rooms in London. The French game consists entirely of cannons, and is played upon tables without pockets, with very much larger balls than ours, and very broad-pointed cues. Some foreigners acquire a marvellous proficiency in it. M. Charles Berger, the French champion, is a wonderful player, possessing perhaps more power of cue than any man living. For the Russian game Carline, the German, and other varieties, we must refer the reader to any of the manuals on the subject.

Old billiard-tables were made of various shapes, some being oval and others square. When Evelyn visited the Portuguese Ambassador in 1679, he saw what he calls a new sort of billiards, with more hazards than the game then played in England. The table had posts and pins, and he tells us that the ball was struck with "the small end of the billiard-stick, which is shod with brass or silver." This "billiard-stick" would probably be the cue, which was in use on the Continent for some time before it was known here; players in this country using the mace, and "trailing" at the balls, as children do to this day when playing bagatelle. Cues were at first cut in various ways, some obliquely and others straight, and the former, for some reason or other, was called a "Jeffery." The leather-tipped cue which we use now did not come into use, according to Mr. Kentfield's authority, until 1807. The best cues are made of well-seasoned ash or boxwood, and the weight of the butt and breadth of the tip may be left to the taste and fancy of the player. It is said that a good cue should be of such a length as just to stand upright under the chin of the person using it; at any rate, care should be taken that it is not too short, as in such a case it cramps the player. The balls are of ivory, and the regulation diameter is a little over two inches; but they vary very much. Care is taken by the best makers that they should be not only of the same size, but of the same density and specific gravity, or they will not run true. An author called Reuben Roy, who wrote a little work called "The Science of Billiards," gives a good method for finding out whether a ball is perfect. He says:—"If a suspected ball be marked with a spot on any part of its circumference, and be carefully placed on the surface of a vase of clear water, with the mark exactly uppermost, it will descend through the lesser density of the water in exactly the same position—that is, with the mark still uppermost." This is a good test, but requires to be carefully applied, and the best plan is to get your balls from a maker in whom you have full confidence. Tables were at first made of wood, and our slate-tables only came into fashion about forty years ago. Billiard-tables are also made of iron, but the slate-bed is the best. The cushions were at first made of list, tightly strapped and hammered together; they are now manufactured of india rubber, and are therefore much faster, although some old players, we believe, still hold that the list-cushions were preferable, and that the ball rebounded from them at a truer angle. The cushions should be kept as much as possible in an equable temperature, requiring the application of heat sometimes in cold or damp weather. Indeed, a good billiard-table requires as much looking after as a baby! Every billiard-player in these days is familiar with the side-stroke—that is to say, the striking of the ball upon one side or other of its centre, so as to give it a bias, and make it come back from the cushion at an angle different from that it would have taken had it been struck in the centre. The maxim to be remembered by all billiard-players is, that the angle of reflexion is equal to the angle of incidence, and the object of "side" is to alter this angle according to the bias given to the ball. Side can be communicated, as it were, or put on one ball by another; though it is a popular error to deny this; but the communicated side has no effect until the ball played upon has touched another ball or the cushion. Side put directly upon a ball by the cue will take effect without its touching either cushion or ball in its progress, and a ball can be made to describe a semicircle on a table, or go round any object placed upon it, and return to the striker. "Screw" may be defined as side put upon the ball perpendicularly, instead of horizontally, and will make a ball run out on the table and come back, the axis of rotation being reversed by a low stroke, and a certain backward jerk of the cue, more easy to explain practically than theoretically. The side stroke is said to have been discovered by a billiard proprietor in Bath some years ago, but other people have laid claim to this curious way of using the cue, which certainly wrought a complete modification in the methods of playing modern billiards.

It is a great pity that so good a game, requiring both brain-work and manual dexterity, should have incurred much odium on account of the number of disreputable characters and "legs" who frequent public rooms. Notorious cases of sharping have come within the knowledge of all men who have played billiards promiscuously and a glaring instance of what the "leg" will do occurred in a billiard-room in the North of England some years ago. A casual visitor to the room was playing a game at pyramids with one of the *habitues*, and the other frequenters of the room were backing their friend against the stranger very heavily. The game was a close one, and went on with varying success until there remained one ball to hole, to finish, and to decide the game. In one corner of the room was an open lavatory, with soap-dishes and other appurtenances. The stranger had the balls left for him in a position which gave a certain hazard, but before making it, he put down his cue for a moment, and turned his back upon the table to light a fresh cigar. His opponent rubbed a finger on the soap, and passed it over the end of his cue! The stranger came back to the table and resumed the cue, without the precaution of chalking it, attempted to make the stroke, when the cue slipped, and he missed the ball altogether—greatly to the satisfaction of the rascals sitting around, who never said a word in explanation. The moral of such a petty piece of swindling is—Don't play in public rooms with strangers, but confine yourself to your clubs, or play with your friends.

We may notice, in conclusion, some of the books that have been written on billiards. Mr. Kentfield, of Brighton, better known as "Jonathan," has given us a sumptuous folio with magnificent diagrams, which are, for the most part, useful ones. A still better book—the best, in fact, for the learner, which has been written on the game—is that of Mr. Mardon, a friend and pupil of the great Jonathan, which contains much excellent advice, and a number of clever and thoroughly practical diagrams. "Captain Crawley" has also written two books on the game—one a small manual published at half a crown, and a more pretentious work, called "The Billiard Book," which, however, is scarcely more valuable than the smaller volume. Both books are well-written, and contain some good diagrams. A book called "Practical Billiards" is eminently unpractical, and although that clever player, Mr. Dufton, has given his name to it, we cannot believe he is responsible for all the nonsense it contains. The last book out is a practical manual by Mr. John Roberts, the champion, which, coming from so great a master of the cue, is a valuable addition to the literature of the game. It contains much sound practical advice by the champion himself, but it has been badly edited by some one else, who has crammed it with a great deal of foolish irrelevant matter—stories cut from magazines, and the like, which are quite out of place in a practical book.

The glories of cricket and of football have been sung in stirring strains, but billiards yet awaits its sacred bard. Here, however, are some verses descriptive of our experiences when playing with a young lady. We have called them "A Billiard Lesson"—

'Twas pleasant on the winter nights
To see, beneath the shaded lights,
Her golden head bent low;
To watch her snowy fingers make
A tiny "bridge"—and count each "break,"
Of such a gentle foe.

And though she said it was a sin
To beat her—I could always win,
To bear such pretty blame;
And still while winning strokes I made,
It seemed to me as if I played
A very losing game.

There's *kudos* in the rattling strokes
You make amid a fire of jokes
From chaffing fellow-men;
And yet when beauty turns away,
And pouts at your more skilful play,
You've other feelings then.

No "hazard," that my cunning cue,
With all my greatest care could do,
Or lucky "fluke" might get,
Could ever equal that I ran
In playing—miserable man!—
With such a flirting pet.

And though I lost such heaps of gloves
In betting with her—when one loves
Such losing bets are blest,
And since she teased me night and day,
I only get a billiard-play
The chances of a 'rest."

The "cannon" on the table green
Will to a *Canon* come, I ween,
Who'll tie me to a wife;
And she, with backers not a few,
Will quietly put on the "screw,"
And "pocket" me for life!

We confess that we are enthusiasts of the game: there is no other game, in our eyes, can compare with it. Now, we are happy to say, that a private table takes its place in every well-ordered mansion, and the ladies of the family are found to be skilful wielders of the cue, much of the stigma that once attached to it has passed away. Other games and other pleasures may justly find admirers—

"Sunt quos curriculo pulverem Olympicum
Collegisse juvat;"

but be ours the pleasures of a hotly contested game, a well-played pyramid or social pool—the charms of the shaded lamps, the well-balanced cue, the smooth green table, and the ivory balls.

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C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 20 South THIRD Street,
4 26 PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

A LEGAL INVESTMENT
FOR
Trustees, Executors and Administrators.
WE OFFER FOR SALE
$2,000,000
OF THE
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s
GENERAL MORTGAGE
Six Per Cent. Bonds
at 95
And Interest Added to the Date of Purchase.
All Free from State Tax, and Issued in Sums of $1000.
These bonds are coupon and registered, interest on the former payable January and July 1; on the latter April and October 1, and by an act of the Legislature, approved April 1, 1870, are made a LEGAL INVESTMENT for Administrators, Executors, Trustees, etc. For further particulars apply to
Jay Cooke & Co.,
E. W. Clark & Co.,
W. H. Newbold, Son & Aertsen,
C. & H. Borie. 11 1 1m*

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
P. F. KELLY & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,
At Closest Market Rates,
N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.
Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. 26

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.
JANUARY 1, 1870.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS	$2,783,581
Losses paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,837 45
Interest from Investments, 1869	114,496 74
	$2,106,534 19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,586 84

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,123,846
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	82,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	331,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	Louis C. Madeira,
S. Morris Wain,	Charles W. Cushman,
John Mason,	Clement A. Griscom,
George L. Harrison,	William Brockie.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 3 4

ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE CO.
NEW YORK.
LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-Pres't and Sec'y.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.
PENNSYLVANIA STATE AGENCY,
JAMES M. LONGACRE, Manager.
H. C. WOOD, JR., M. D., Medical Examiner.
Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.
REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.
JAMES M. LONGACRE, General Agent,
5 23 mwf1y No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Aug. 1, '70 $3,009,888 24

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS	2,609,888 24
INCOME FOR 1870,	$810,000.
LOSSES PAID IN 1869,	$144,908 42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Libera Terms.
The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages
The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary. 12 19
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full) $200,000 00
CASH Assets, October, 1870 581,139 12

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Naibro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John B. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
6 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

INSURANCE.

INCORPORATED 1835.
OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE CO.
PHILADELPHIA, November 9, 1870.
The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its Charter:—
PREMIUMS RECEIVED from November 1, 1869, to October 31, 1870:—

On Marine and Inland Risks	$799,419 36	
On Fire Risks	154,801 20	
		$954,220 56
Premiums on Policies not marked off November 1, 1869		502,489 32
		$1,456,709 88

PREMIUMS MARKED OFF as earned from November 1, 1869, to October 31, 1870:—

On Marine and Inland Risks	$880,746 79	
On Fire Risks	151,548 67	
		$1,032,295 46
Interest during the same period—Salvages, etc.		152,500 98
		$1,184,796 44

LOSSES, EXPENSES, etc., during the year as above:—

Marine and Inland Navigation Losses	$515,555 93	
Fire Losses	99,603 08	
Return Premiums	81,921 69	
Reinsurances	40,098 85	
Agency Charges, Advertising, Printing, etc.	50,501 40	
Taxes—United States, State, and Municipal Taxes	63,000 12	
Expenses	24,045 90	
		$875,126 97
		$309,669 47

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1870.

$300,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	$333,375 00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	214,000 00
200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from Tax)	204,162 50
164,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	168,920 00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,700 00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	25,250 00
25,000 Western Penn. Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. R. R. guarantee)	20,000 00
30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000 00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,200 00
12,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 Shares Stock	15,000 00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 Shares Stock	4,300 00
10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 Shares Stock	4,000 00
261,650 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties.	261,650 00
$1,260,150 Par. Market Value	$1,293,557 50
Cost, $1,264,447 34.	
Real Estate	$56,000 00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made	230,971 27
Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	93,375 47
Stock and Scrip, etc., of sundry corporations, $7,950. Estimated value	3,912 00
Cash	142,911 73
	$1 820,727 97

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9, 1870.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. on the CAPITAL STOCK, and SIX PER CENT. interest on the SCRIP of the Company, payable on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.
They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. on the EARNED PREMIUMS for the year ending October 31, 1870 certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same, on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.
They have ordered, also, that the SCRIP CERTIFICATES OF PROFITS of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1866, be redeemed in CASH, at the Office of the Company, on and after 1st of December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that day.
By a provision of the Charter, all Certificates of Scrip not presented for redemption within five years after public notice that they will be redeemed, shall be forfeited and cancelled on the books of the Company.
No certificate of profits issued under $25. By the Act of Incorporation, "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividends whereof it is evidence."

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Joseph H. Seal,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Hugh Craig,	Spencer McIlvaine,
John D. Taylor,	John B. Semple, Pittsb'g
George W. Bernadou,	A. B. Berger, "
William C. Houston,	D. T. Morgan, "
H. Frank Robinson,	

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Ass't Secretary. 11 11 17t

FIRE ASSOCIATION
INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820.
OFFICE,
No. 84 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only)
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,735

TRUSTEES.

William H. Hamilton,	Charles P. Bower,
John Carrow,	Jesse Lightfoot,
George L. Young,	Robert Shoemaker,
Jos. R. Lyndall,	Peter Arrubruster,
Levi P. Coats,	M. H. Dickinson,
Samuel Sparhawk,	Peter Williamson,
Joseph E. Schell.	

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
John Devereux,	Daniel Haddock,
Franklin A. Comly.	

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 8 30

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $250,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes.
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Busby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD Secretary. 7 26

PARIS AND PEACE.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

The bombardment of Paris, if it takes place, will be nearly the most miserable event of our day. There is a even sense in which the destruction of a single street would be more deplorable than would have been the shelling of Strasburg Cathedral; for human folly reaches its highest point of practical paradox when it shatters the results of the labor, taste, thrift, and skill of still living men—as a child might smear with its fingers the newly completed work of a painter. The great curse of war will never quit the human race until the true character of its chief operations is so thoroughly known as to be clearly apprehended, even during paroxysms of national passion. But meantime, till the great majority of mankind have had their opinions on warfare modified by a new order of teaching, continued possibly through centuries, we must take their existing feelings on the subject as a postulate to start from. Taking wars as we find them, we cannot but think it doubtful whether it is really expedient, in the permanent interest of France and Europe, that negotiations for peace should seriously commence until Paris has been either taken or relieved.

The chief ground of this view is the condition of opinion within the city itself, known to us with some accuracy through the letters received by balloon. There may be a small number of combatants who are under no illusion whatever, who have no doubt that Paris will succumb to famine or assault, and who simply fight because fighting is a duty. One of the most respectable of human feelings is the recognition of the simple duty of self-sacrifice, and it is very far from being as uncommon as it might be supposed to be. There were particular periods of the American war of secession at which this feeling, almost entirely unaccompanied by hope, continued to sustain the most desperate efforts, first on the part of the North and latterly on that of the South. In any estimate of the conduct of the French people, it is but just and reasonable to set down to the acceptance of the necessity of self-sacrifice part of those desperate struggles which are no doubt correctly explained on the whole by the extreme ignorance of the true course of the war. But though there may be a certain number of persons who fight behind the fortifications of Paris in this frame of mind, a vastly larger number appear to go on with their military duty in the belief that success of some kind is far from unattainable. It would certainly seem that General Trochu, whose sagacity is not usually blinded by irrational presumption, is under some sort of expectation that the provinces will deliver the capital; and this doubtless is the impression of the more reasonable among those who do not wholly despair. But, behind these two forms of opinion, there are obviously the delusions of the ignorant and deceived multitude. The section of the French Government in Paris has never shown itself so recklessly mendacious as the section at Tours; but it has never taken the trouble completely to dispel the presumption which first showed itself in the acclamations which bade the French army to march straight on Berlin. There must be thousands upon thousands of men in Paris who believe that France will get the better of the Germans simply because she is France, or because her Government is republican, or because there was a miracle in 1792, or (it may be) because the story of her misfortunes is a fable propagated for sinister and reactionary purposes. Now, is it really desirable that peace should be made before a decision has been taken on the issues raised by those who look for relief from the departments and those who do not believe that relief is needed at all? No Englishman in his senses believes that the Germans can be driven away from the walls of the capital either by the Parisians or by the provincials; yet, if there be no practical proof of the impossibility, the possibility is more than likely to become an article of the popular creed of Frenchmen. If peace be concluded and Paris be untaken, the wilder politicians will instantly declare that the interruption of the siege was brought about by the cowardice of Trochu and Favre, and even more moderate men will persuade themselves that a little more endurance would have afforded time for the Army of the North or of the South or of the Loire to make its appearance behind the Germans. As the sense of defeat loses its freshness and French vanity recovers its bloom, the opinion that a great French success was at hand when the game was given up will probably develop itself like the Napoleonic legend. Although it is the clear interest of Europe that France should thoroughly understand she has been proved weaker than Germany, the exactly opposite view is extremely likely to become one of the fixed opinions of some great French party, probably of the extreme democratic party, unless the absurdity of the belief is finally placed beyond question by the completion of the operations before the capital. The peace of Europe will doubtless be safer if the German demands are moderate; but it never can be safe at all unless France comprehends that her situation is such as to justify even immoderate demands.

Nor do we see how the argument of the second part of M. Guizot's recent letter to the *Times* can be answered, unless there be a decision on the great issue of the taking of Paris. The eminent writer has that very right to a hearing which is justly denied to M. Thiers. He has never flattered the passions of his countrymen. His worst enemies have never questioned his truthfulness. Whatever unpopularity he incurred, he incurred through his love of peace and his clear perception of the necessity of peace for France. One of the coolest heads among Frenchmen affirms therefore that the resistance preparing in the French provinces is no mere spasm excited by official lying; that the great armies said to be organizing have a real existence: and that this fund of national strength should be taken into account by the neutral Powers both as a reason for interference and as a consideration which ought strongly to affect the terms of peace. Nothing is so likely to bring these assertions to the proof, without the terrible necessity of practically testing them point by point, as the conclusion of the siege of Paris by military means. The relation of the French capital to the provinces has been so exceptional as to make it very difficult to say whether the resistance of Paris is giving a factitious energy to the departments or whether the departments are moved by a spirit and vigor of their own. If Paris should fall and the efforts of the provinces should still continue, the fact will be one of the utmost importance; and perhaps the best thing the Germans can do is to carry out the policy attributed to them by some, by falling back on the territory they mean to keep and making preparations for strengthening their hold upon it. But the probability is, on the whole, the other way. It is likely that the provinces resist because Paris holds out, and that nothing but the habit of following the example set by the capital gives power to M. Gambetta and keeps together the rudiments of three new armies. Yet, until this derivative character of the war in the departments has been established, peace will have to be negotiated by statesmen ignorant whether France has been subdued or whether the most difficult part of conquest and subjugation has yet to be accomplished.

At the time at which we write it remains more probable that Paris will be attacked than that an armistice will be agreed upon; and, so long as the prospect continues, the considerations we have stated may reasonably have weight attached to them. But they cannot be directly set off against the chance of saving a famous and beautiful city from partial destruction. If the question be simply between the bombardment and an armistice which seems reasonable to the combatants on both sides, every man will prefer the armistice. There is not really any relation between the horror excited by the plain prospect of a cruel military operation and the doubt whether there is yet a complete basis for a durable peace. If the two feelings come in competition with one another, the last must give way.

WILL THERE BE A GENERAL WAR IN EUROPE?

From the N. Y. Sun.

It has from the first been probable that Russia would take advantage of the present war between France and Germany to carry out her traditional designs against Turkey; and the diplomatic demonstrations which have been made in that direction are evidently only the beginning of such a movement.

The Russian statesmen have chosen their point of attack with their usual cunning, and their plan of operations is equally shrewd. They declare that the treaty of Paris is abrogated, so far as it provides for the exclusion of Russian men-of-war from the Black Sea, and denies the free passage of armed ships of all nations through the Straits of the Dardanelles. In this declaration they enlist in their favor the general sentiment of the world against such restrictions as the treaty of Paris imposes in this respect.

Their ulterior designs, so far as they have been avowed, are also calculated to gain support and weaken opposition. Instead of proposing to seize any part of Turkey and annex it to the Russian Empire, they have proclaimed their intention to liberate the Christian nationalities of Turkey from Mussulman control, and to allow them to establish independent governments of their own. Of course these governments would be subject to Russian control more than to any other influence; and it would be easy, the central power of Turkey being destroyed and removed, to absorb them one by one into the Russian system. But the plan of establishing four or five small Christian States in place of one Turkish Empire, while it appeals to the religious sentiments of the civilized world, is much less calculated to provoke the determined hostility of any of the great powers than that plan of annexation which the Emperor Nicholas avowed before the Crimean war, and which was finally defeated by the capture of Sebastopol.

The opportunity for the execution of this great scheme which the present crisis offers is one which, if not embraced, can never be expected to return. England is now the only power which can attempt any great resistance. France is entirely broken down, and is absorbed in the effort to save her own existence from the most terrible military conquest that has been attempted since the time when her soil was overrun by the legions of Julius Cæsar. Austria is also weakened. Italy is struggling in the throes of national consolidation. Turkey is bankrupt; and the most important vassal of the Sultan, the Pasha of Egypt, has long been engaged in the most formidable preparations for rebellion. Under such circumstances there is everything to tempt the ambition of Russia, and to promise the realization of the dream which lurks in the soul of every Muscovite.

Will England make war, or will she concede the comparatively unimportant demand with which Russia has opened the drama? It certainly is not a great thing that a few Russian men-of-war should be allowed to anchor in the Black Sea and be repaired at a navy yard in any of its ports, or that the armed vessels of the world should be suffered to pass through the Dardanelles in a peaceful manner. If this were all, it might be possible for the statesmen of England to accede to the wishes of Russia; but what renders it impossible is the certainty that this matter is but the entering point of the wedge; and that if it is allowed to pass, the whole wedge will be driven home. This England cannot submit to without dishonor, or without danger of the most pressing kind to her possessions in India.

When Russia has become virtually mistress of Turkey, with Egypt for her faithful ally, India will soon cease to be English. For these reasons Great Britain must fight, however much her commercial classes may desire to avoid it, however perilous the issue of the struggle. And when she engages in such a contest, it is difficult to see how Holland, Belgium, Austria, and Italy can hold themselves aloof from it. All Europe must become involved in the conflagration, and no living man can foretell its results.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
Manufacture Plain and Galvanized WROUGHT-IRON PIPE
and Sundries for Gas and Steam Fitters, Plumbers, Machinists, Railing Makers, Oil Refiners, etc.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD AND FILBERT STREETS.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
No. 42 N. FIFTH STREET.

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory.
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts
ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

RAILROAD LINES.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., Accommodation, and 2 P. M., Express, via Camden and Amboy, and at 8 A. M., Express Mail, and 3:30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6:30 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Farmingdale.

At 6:30 A. M., 2 and 3:30 P. M. for Freehold.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 5, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, Delanco, and Riverton.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 5, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

At 7:30 and 9:45 A. M., 1:20, 2:10, 5:30, 6:45 and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11:30 P. M., Line, via Jersey City.

At 7:30 and 9:45 A. M., 1:20, 2:10, 5:30, 6:45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9:45 A. M. 1:20, 6:45 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg and Frankford.

The 9:30 A. M., 6:45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

Sunday Lines leave at 9:45 A. M., 6:45 P. M., and 12 night.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5, P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10:30 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville, and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12:30, 5:15, and 7:30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2:30, 5:15, 6, and 7:30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE),
VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD

At 11 A. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 1, 2:30, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2:30 and 6:30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Horneystown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Nov. 21, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Takes effect November 21, 1870.

Fifteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7:00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7:35 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley Elmira, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8:25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hazleton, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington

1:15 and 5:20 and 8:10 P. M., for Abington.

1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2:30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3:20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Coplay, and Mauch Chunk.

4:15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6:20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

11:30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM Bethlehem at 8:55, and 10:35 A. M.; 2:15, 5:05, and 8:25 P. M.

Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 4:40 and 4:45 P. M.

Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

Fort Washington at 9:20 and 11:20 A. M., 3:10 P. M.

Abington at 2:35, 6:55, and 9:35 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:00 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 106 S. Fifth street.

Nov. 21, 1870. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from Depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

For Oxford on Saturdays only, at 2:30 P. M.

For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad, at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4:30 P. M. and 7 P. M. Saturdays only, at 2:30 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M., connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia:—

Leave Port Deposit at 9:25 A. M. and 4:25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6:05 and 10:35 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. Sundays at 5:30 P. M. only.

Chadd's Ford at 7:26 A. M. 11:58 A. M., 3:55 P. M., and 6:49 P. M. Sundays at 6:49 P. M. only.

HENRY WOOD, General Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, October 17, 1870, Trains will leave and arrive at the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA

For West Chester at 7:45 and 11:30 A. M., 2:30, 6:15, and 11:30 P. M. Stops at all stations.

For West Chester at 4:40 P. M. This train stops only at stations between Media and West Chester (Greenwood excepted).

For B. C. Junction at 4:10 P. M. Stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA

From West Chester at 6:30 and 10:45 A. M., 1:55, 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. Stops at all stations.

From West Chester at 7:35 A. M. This train stops only at stations between West Chester and Media (Greenwood excepted).

From B. C. Junction at 8:40 A. M. Stops at all stations.

ON SUNDAY.—Leave Philadelphia at 8:30 A. M. and 2 P. M. Leave West Chester at 7:35 A. M. and 4 P. M.

10 14 W. C. WHEELER, Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1870.

Trains will leave Philadelphia as follows:—From foot of Market street (upper ferry).

8:15 A. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, Vineland, Millville, and way stations.

11:45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.

3:15 P. M., Passenger for Cape May, Millville, and way stations below Glassboro.

3:30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and way stations.

5:30 P. M., Accommodation for Woodbury, Glassboro, Clayton, and intermediate stations.

Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 M.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—

TIME TABLE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11:45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Steelmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11:45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:45 and 8:10 A. M., 2:00, 4:00, and 7:15 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7:15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:45 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:35 A. M., Express; 2:25 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

On Sundays, leave Philadelphia for West Grove and intermediate stations at 8:00 A. M.; returning, left West Grove at 3:55 P. M.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, November 23, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Pittsburg Express	12:11 A. M.
Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10:10 A. M. & 1:10 and 7:10 P. M.	
Fast Line	12:30 P. M.
Erie Express	12:30 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	9:00 P. M.
Pacific Express	10:10 P. M.
Way Passenger	11:30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 10:00 P. M. Pittsburg Express, leaving on Saturday night, runs only to Harrisburg.

Cincinnati and Pacific Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8:45 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9:49 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6:40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7:40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6:50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8:10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4:50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6:20.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7:10 A. M.
Erie Mail	7:40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8:20 A. M. & 3:30 & 6:40 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	9:00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9:05 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:00 A. M.
Erie Express	5:40 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	5:40 P. M.
Pacific Express	2:20 P. M.
Southern Express	5:45 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:40 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 Chesnut Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.
NEW ROUTE
BETWEEN NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA
VIA LONG BRANCH.

An ACCOMMODATION TRAIN in the morning and

AN EXPRESS TRAIN

in the Afternoon from each end of the route.

THE EXPRESS TRAIN

will be furnished with

SPLENDID PALACE CARS.

NO CHANGE OF CARS

BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND SANDY HOOK.
ASK FOR TICKETS VIA PEMBERTON AND LONG BRANCH.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, July 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE NEW YORK,

from Pier No. 28 NORTH River, foot of Murray street, at 6:45 A. M. Accommodation and 4:30 P. M. Express.

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA,

from foot of WALNUT Street, at 7:00 A. M. Accommodation and 3:30 P. M. Express.

The NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Magnificent Steamers "Plymouth Rock" and "Jesse Hoyt" have been fitted up expressly for this business, the former with *unequalled accommodations*, and will make the connection between New York and Sandy Hook.

Passengers by this route can be served with BREAKFAST or DINNER on the EUROPEAN PLAN *in a style unsurpassed by any Hotel in America.*

Fare between Philadelphia and New York..... $3 00
" " " " Long Branch... 2 50

For particulars as to connections for TOM'S RIVER, RED BANK, and all way stations, see the "Traveller's" and "Appleton's Guides."

6 27 C. L. KIMBALL, Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner Broad street and Washington avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

For Oxford Saturdays only at 2:30 P. M.

For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M. Saturdays only 2:30 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Port Deposit at 9:25 A. M. and 4:25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6:05 A. M., 10:35 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. Sundays at 5:30 P. M. only.

Chadd's Ford at 7:26 A. M., 11:58 A. M., 3:55 P. M., and 6:49 P. M. Sundays 6:49 P. M. only.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
10 3 General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.—Depot—THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL streets.

Until further notice trains will leave and arrive as follows:—

TRAINS LEAVE.	A. M.	TRAINS ARRIVE.	A. M.
Way Passenger	7:30	Pottstown Accom.	8:40
Harrisb'g & Potts. Ex	8:15	Reading & Potts. Acc	9:20
Phil. & Potts. W. Tr'n	12:30		P. M.
	P. M.	Harrisb'g & Potts. Ex	1:00
Harrisb'g & Potts. Ex	3:30	Phil. & Potts. W. Tr'n	4:30
Pottstown Accom.	4:00	Harrisb'g & Potts. Ex	7:00
Reading & Potts. Acc	5:15	Harrisburg, Pottsv'e, and Allentown Acc	9:25
ON SUNDAYS.		ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.
To Reading	8:00	From Pottsville	12:35
	P. M.		P. M.
To Pottsville	3:15	From Reading	7:25

The Sunday trains connect with similar trains on the Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

For Downingtown and points on Chester Valley Railroad take 7:30 A. M., 12:30 Noon, and 4 P. M.

For Schwenksville and points on Perkiomen Railroad take 7:30 A. M., 12:30 Noon, and 5:15 P. M.

For Mount Pleasant and points on Colebrookdale Railroad take 7:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.

N. Y. EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND WEST.

Trains leave New York at 9:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:45 and 10:05 P. M., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central trains for Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Williamsport, etc.

Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

Trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 5:25, 8:10, and 8:50 A. M., and 2:00 P. M.

Additional train leaves New York for Harrisburg at 12:00 noon.

For particulars see Guide Books, which can be obtained at No. 811 Chesnut street, and at all stations, without charge.

Season, School, Mileage, and Commutation Tickets at reduced rates, to be had of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

STREET CARS.—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and Race and Vine streets, connecting with other lines, run close to the depot.

Baggage collected and delivered by Dungan's Baggage Express. Orders left at Depot, or at No. 225 S. Fourth street. 11 12

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

On and after WEDNESDAY, November 2, 1870.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 8½, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 2½, 3¼, 3¾, 4:05, 4¾, 5:05, 5¾, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10:05, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 6:55, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 9½, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3½, 4, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 and 9½ down train, and 2¼, 3¾, and 5¼ up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9¼ A. M., 2, 4:05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8¼ A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, and 12 A. M., 2½, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7:10, 8, 9:10, and 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9½ A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:00 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

Passengers taking the 6:55, 9 A. M., and 6¼ P. M. trains from Germantown will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4, 5, 6½, 6¾, 8:05, 10, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5½, 6:30, 7, 7¾, 8:50, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5¾, 8, and 9½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1, 6:30, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4, 5, 6½, 6¾, 8:05, 10, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6, 6:55, 7½, 8:10, 9:20, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 8½, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7¼ A. M., 1½, 6½, and 9¼ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 5 P. M.

Leave Plymouth 6¾ A. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts Landing, Domino, or Schur's Lane.

Passengers taking the 7½, 9:05 A. M., 6¼ & 12 P. M. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

The 8½ A. M. 12½ and 5 P. M. trains from New York stop at Intersection Station.

6 20 W. S. WILSON, General Sup't.

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

1870 SEASONED

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

APPOINTMENT OF AUDITORS.—In the District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia, General Horatio Hubbell has been appointed an auditor to settle, adjust and distribute the fund arising from the sale of the property situate in Eleventh street, 262 feet north of Spruce, sold in a suit of Green and others vs. Jonas Phillips, as the property of the late.

In the Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia, George D. Budd, Esq., has been appointed an auditor to settle, adjust, and distribute the fund arising from the sale of the property situate in Broad street, corner of Tioga, sold in a suit of Mary Ann B. Smith vs. Henry Rohrman.

Joseph A. Clay, Esq., has been appointed auditor to settle and adjust the account of Messrs. James S. Biddle and Charles McCrea, assignees of the Freedom Iron and Steel Company.

Frederick Carroll Brewster, Jr., Esq., has been appointed an auditor to settle, adjust, and distribute the fund arising from the sheriff's sale of the property situate east side of Fourth street, 130 feet north of Catharine street, used as a barber's shop, sold in a suit for covenant at September term, 1870, in proceedings between James Engle Negus, assignee of Davis Hoopes and Sarah Hoopes, his wife, assignees of Sarah Downing, executrix, and George Downing, executor of Thomas Downing, who was the assignee of John H. Brinton and Sarah Brinton, his wife, vs. Robert Elwell.

William D. Baker, Esq., has been appointed to audit, settle, and adjust as auditor the accounts of Francis Bayle, assignee of Andrew J. Hoyt and Henry E. Hoyt and Mrs. Margaret C. Hoyt, trading as A. J. Hoyt & Co.

In the Orphans' Court for the city and county of Philadelphia:—

John P. Montgomery, Esq., has been appointed to audit and settle the accounts of Francis W. Helmsley, trustee under the will of Elizabeth Onderdonk, deceased.

S. Henry Norris, Esq., has been appointed auditor to audit and settle the accounts of George Garvin, administrator and trustee of the estate of Thomas H. Garvin, deceased.

Charles D. Baker, Esq., has been appointed to audit and settle the accounts of Henry J. Maynard, executor of the estate of Henry J. Maynard, deceased.

William D. Baker, Esq., has been appointed to audit, settle, and adjust the accounts of Edward G. Bradford, trustee of Augustus H. Richards, under the will of Sarah Ann Richards, deceased.

Daniel Dougherty, Esq., has been appointed auditor to settle the estate of George K. Heln, administrator of the estate of Esther Hein, deceased.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY have been issued to Messrs. George H. Bargin, Jr. and William M. Bargin, No. 133 Arch street, on the will of the late Dr. George M. Bargin.

To Thomas W. Bailey, No. 541 North Seventh street, and Algernon S. Jenkins, Gwynedd, Montgomery county, Pa., as executors of the will of the late John L. Foulke, deceased.

To Charles Jones, Coulter and Knox streets, Twenty-second ward, upon the will of Dorothy Jones, deceased.

To Magdalene Mall, No. 1343 Palmer street, as executrix of the will of Frederick Mall, deceased.

To Messrs. Israel Morris and Wistar Morris, No. 209 South Third street, upon the will of Israel W. Morris, deceased.

To Hannah Clay and Jacob C. White, No. 715 Lombord street, as the executors of the will of James F. Clay, deceased.

To Amy Cobb, No. 856 North Fifth street, and William S. Cobb, No. 977 North Seventh street, as executorx upon the will of George Cobb, deceased.

WILMINGTON.—The following statistics with relation to Wilmington, Del., will prove of interest to many of our citizens. The value of real estate in the city and suburbs amounts to $22,000,000; personal property in the same limits, $20,000,000; amount of capital employed during the year in manufacturing purposes, $10,855,983; value of articles produced, $15,256,132; aggregate amount of wages paid in the manufacturing establishments, $3,110,461; number of males employed in these establishments, 5185; females, 633; youths, 572; average wages paid each person annually, $486 77; number of schools, public and private, 29; churches, 740; banks, 5; capital of the incorporated banks, $1,149,185; private banking capital, $500,000.

PUBLIC BEQUESTS.—The will of the late Henry Trevor Eckert was admitted to probate this morning. It contains the following bequests:—

One thousand dollars to Masonic Lodge of Pine Grove, No. 409, A. Y. M.

One thousand dollars to the poor of the Church of Holy Trinity, to be distributed by John Bohlen, of Walnut street.

Five thousand dollars to the Hospital (name not given).

The estate of the deceased is valued at $75,000.

WANTED A HOME.—A man named William Folchman, who says he has no home or friends, was arrested at Third and Coates streets on Saturday night upon the charge of the larceny of an empty barrel from a yard in the vicinity. A Seventh district policeman caught William in the act of carrying off the property. He represented to the officer that he committed the theft in order to find quarters for the winter. Alderman Toland, before whom the case was heard, sent Folchman to prison as a vagrant, for the space of thirty days.

ACCIDENT TO AN OFFICER.—Beggar Detective Reeder on Saturday last removed a crazy woman from Tacony to the Almshouse. On the Darby road the horse attached to the vehicle containing the party took fright and dashed off. The carriage was overturned and the occupants thrown out. Mr. Reeder was the only one injured. He received a severe fracture of the arm. The officer, notwithstanding the injuries received, continued on and safely lodged the insane person in the Almshouse.

THEFT OF A WATCH.—John O'Mara and Edward Lynch were arrested on Saturday last by Sergeants Donnelly and Gilchrist, of the Seventh District, upon the charge of the larceny of a watch and chain from a German in a tavern at Front and Green streets. On the person of the first-named defendant was found a blackjack. He was held in $1100 bail and Lynch in $600 bail. The hearing took place before Alderman Toland.

OUR COAL ARTICLE.—In relation to the statistics contained in our weekly coal article, the Pottsville *Miners' Journal* makes the following statement:—"The Philadelphia EVENING TELEGRAPH publishes the coal trade each Saturday afternoon from the *Miners' Journal* of the same morning, which puts it far ahead of its city contemporaries in that respect. Un like the *Ledger*, it gives the *Journal* the proper credit for these important figures."

ARCHBISHOP SPAULDING, of Baltimore, will deliver a lecture on the "Temporal Power of the Pope" at the Academy of Music, on December 9. At the present time, when the eyes of all Christendom are directed towards Rome, the subject of this lecture cannot fail to attract attention, treated as it will be by one of the most eminent prelates of the Catholic Church.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY CASE.—Peter Dugan was taken into custody on Saturday night upon the charge of committing a violent assault and battery on a man named William Smith. The outrage, it is alleged, was perpetrated at Seventh and Bainbridge streets. Dugan was committed by Alderman Collins.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—About half-past two o'clock this morning Timothy Killian, while beastly intoxicated, tumbled into the Schuylkill at Arch street wharf. He was rescued from drowning by three of the Schuylkill Harbor policemen, and was removed to his home, No. 2222 Ralston street.

IN THE MUD.—The schooner Mary Willits, loaded with 300 tons of pig iron, is imbeded in mud in the Delaware at Coates street wharf. She is bound for Fort Richmond, and efforts are being made to release her. A high tide will be the only means of getting her off.

ASSIGNEE IN BANKRUPTCY.—George Baker, of Chester city, Delaware county, Pa., has been appointed, in the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District, assignee of Henry C. Eyre, of Chester, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition.

WIDOWS' NOTICES.—In the Orphans' Court, Mrs. Anna C. Maxwell, widow of Ebenezer Maxwell, and Mrs. Ann Chamberlain, widow of George Chamberlain, have given notice of their intention to apply for allowances of $300 each, under the provisions of existing acts of Assembly, from their husbands' estates.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—On Saturday night a woman coming from market was knocked down at Fourth and Stanley streets and robbed of $17. A man was arrested upon the charge of committing the deed, but not being identified, he was discharged from custody.

CANDIDATE FOR ADMISSION TO THE BAR.—Mr. Anthony J. Hirst, a student at law in the office of William L. Hirst, Esq., will apply for admission to practise as an attorney in the District Court and Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia.

THE STATION HOUSES.—To-day the Police Committee, accompanied by the Mayor and Chief of Police, are on a tour of inspection to the First, Second, Third, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventeenth district station houses.

SUNDAY PEACE-BREAKERS.—Yesterday the Seventh district police arrested eight young men for corner lounging, and five young men for engaging in a stone fight. The prisoners were fined by Alderman Toland.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE BAR.—The next sale of real estate by the Sheriff will be held on Saturday, December 3d, at 4 P. M. All writs for this sale must be issued on or before November 22d.

BOARD OF SURVEYS.—A stated meeting of the Board of Surveys was held this morning, President Kneass in the chair.

Sewers were authorized to be constructed in the following named streets:—Filbert street, between Seventh and Eighth; Lombard street, from Twenty-second to Twenty-third; and Third street, from Diamond to Susquehanna avenue.

A plan for the widening of Callowhill street, as an entrance to Fairmount Park, was submitted to the board and approved.

A plan for the extension of the Seventeenth and Nineteenth Streets Passenger Railroad was submitted and approved, subject to the rules of the board.

SLIGHT FIRE.—A trifling fire occurred at noon today at No. 1619 Alder street, caused by children playing with matches.

THE LONG BRIDGE.

Progress of the Work of Reconstruction—Railroad Bridge Across the Potomac.

A large force of laborers has been employed during the past week in tearing up the old causeway walls of the Long Bridge, and the work is so far advanced as to justify the stone masons to commence the rebuilding of the foundations of the causeway in cement mortar a day or two hence. The high tides for the last few days have prevented the workmen from getting down to the point desired, and yesterday the force of men thus employed was transferred to the south end abutment walls, which are also to be taken up and relaid. Nothing has been done towards rebuilding the piers, but next week this work will be commenced. Yesterday about forty stone masons and quarrymen from Pennsylvania were set to work, most of them going to the quarry on the Virginia side of the river, just south of the Chain Bridge, where the stone is being dressed for the piers. On next Monday seventy more stone masons will arrive from Pennsylvania, and be set at work at once. The stone has already commenced to arrive from the quarry for the causeway wall. About half of this wall has been taken up, and will be relaid in cement mortar. Much of the old material will be used in replacing this wall and the south end abutment wall, but the face portion to both the abutment walls and the piers will be of trimmed stone, laid in cement. The contract for the new iron draws has been given to Messrs. Linville & Co., bridge builders, of Philadelphia, who will also furnish the wood-work for the entire superstructure, and all will be built there and shipped here ready to be put up.—*Washington Star, Saturday.*

BASE-BALL.

The Red Stockings to Become an Amateur Club.

The best friends of the national game will read with pleasure the following from the Cincinnati *Enquirer* of November 18:—

We learn with some surprise of a growing feeling in the Cincinnati Base Ball Club favorable to the abandonment of the system of playing paid players, and of entering the season of 1871 with a strictly amateur nine.

Several causes have conduced to this result, the first and principal of which is the fact that it has been demonstrated, after a full and fair trial, that a club playing a professional nine can not be made self-supporting, and that its treasury must be annually replenished by private and special contributions of members.

Then, too, there is a strong minority in the club which believes that the original purpose and true interests of the national game would be better served by the playing of an amateur nine, which could be so organized that they would compare favorably with the Stars of Brooklyn, the Harvards, and other famous gentlemen players. This object once accomplished, the game, it is argued, would at once resume its old tone, and become an amusement that would be eagerly sought and endorsed by all classes of the community.

The game is no longer new in the West, and there is little doubt that nine volunteer players could be had here who would overmaster most of the professionals, even, who are becoming unmanageable, and many of whom are putting a prohibitory tariff upon their services. This rumor will be of interest to clubs abroad who are seeking players.

In this connection it has been suggested that the club engage a nine of strictly Western players. There is talent enough in the West, if properly collected and managed, to defy all Eastern combinations, whether hailing from New York or New York's colony on the lake.

This is but the beginning of the end of professional ball-playing, as it has been practiced of late years. Ultimately this class will come under the absolute control of the gambling class. It is to be hoped that the Cincinnati Club will carry out their amateur programme.

AN EASTERN EXCITEMENT.

Damascus in a Panic—A Moon Eclipse Among the Moslems.

A correspondent of the London *Times*, who has received letters from European and native teachers at the Syrian School in Damascus, gathers therefrom the fact that there had been an unsettled feeling for some time past. First came an order from the Turkish Government to close some mountain schools near Damascus in connection with the Anglo-American Mission, under the plea that no schools would be suffered but such as had the sanction of the Government. The British-Syrian schools, however, were publicly examined on the 11th of July, attended by nearly a thousand of the chief inhabitants of Damascus, the civil and military representatives of the Government, and a guard of soldiers sent by the Pasha.

This was followed by the famous eclipse of the moon on the 12th of July, when its remarkably ruddy glow was pronounced by the Moslems to portend war and bloodshed, and truly these signs in the heavens were but too speedily verified by the rumor of the war between France and Germany. Large bodies of soldiers were ordered to be ready to march, some said against the Persians, others to Constantinople, which the Moslems expected would be attacked by Russia in case France should be beaten, in which case it was reported that they threatened to murder the Christians.

Great panic prevailed. Crosses were chalked upon the walls and publicly spit upon, as in the massacres of 1860. The Turkish authorities, however, at once interfered to quell the disturbance, and the ringleaders were arrested and punished. The European ladies and native teachers who had been advised to take refuge at Beyrout returned to Damascus, and as a proof of the utterly false and groundless charge against the Jewish community, as well as of the mutual confidence and harmony existing between the Christians and Jews, it may be observed that they at once reassembled their pupils, a fair proportion of whom are children of the first Jewish families of Damascus.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.
FARR & BROTHER, Makers,
25 wfm6 No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

NEW AND HANDSOME
designs for
ENGRAVED BALL TICKETS,
PARTY INVITATIONS,
DANCING PROGRAMMES,
Prices Very Reasonable.
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Stationer, Engraver, and Steam-Power Printer,
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WYOMING, SCHUYLKILL,
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DEPOT, No. 907 North NINTH Street, below Girard avenue.
Office, corner SIXTH and SPRING GARDE Streets. 10 22 smw 6p

THIRD EDITION

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Non-Intervention Policy.

The United States and Europe.

Interest on Railway Bonds.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Supreme Court

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The Supreme Court of the United States will adjourn on Wednesday until Monday, Thanksgiving day intervening.

The United States and the European Troubles.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Secretary Fish was at the White House today in consultation with the President about the threatened European war. He says late advices which he has received lead him to the belief that the war may be averted. In any event the United States will not take any part in the European complications. The policy of non-interference will be rigidly observed.

General Butler and the Cabinet.

General Butler is here, and had a long interview with the President and Secretary Boutwell. On being asked if he was going to be Secretary of State, he replied he had not been invited to take office, and he was not aware that there was any vacancy.

The Secretary of the Treasury

has taken steps to secure the payment of interest due the Government on bonds guaranteed to various railroads where subsidies have been received. The amount is altogether between six and seven millions. Some of the roads are not disposed to meet their obligations, and the Secretary intends to see that they are brought to time.

Treasury Statistics.

The coin balance in the Treasury up to date is $97,646,000; gold certificates, $16,821,000; currency, $27,000,000.

Ship News.

FORT MONROE, Nov. 21.—The pilot boat Sliter reports passed in for Baltimore, bark St. Laurence, from Demarara; bark Hypatia, from Liverpool. Passed out, bark Midos, for New York: bark Dora, for Rio; schooner Louise, for Halifax; steamer Liberty, for Havana.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—Stocks firm. Money 5@6 per cent. Gold, 111⅛. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 107¾; do. 1864, do., 107; do. 1865, do. 107; do. 1865, new, 109¾; do. 1867, 109¾; do. 1868, 109¾; 10-40s, 106¾; Virginia 6s, new, 63; Missouri 6s, 91½; Canton Co., 65¾; Cumberland preferred, 30¼; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 92¾; Erie, 22¼; Reading, 100⅜; Adams Express Co., 65¼; Michigan Central, 120¾; Michigan Southern, 93¼; Illinois Central, 134; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 106¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 112½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 98¾; Western Union Telegraph, 43.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—Cotton firmer, but quiet, sales 2000 bales uplands at 16½c.; Orleans at 16¾c. Flour easier; sales 9500 barrels State at $5 10@5 65; Ohio at $6 10@6 60; Western at $5 10@6 85. Wheat heavy and declined 2@3c.; sales of 40,000 bushels new spring at $1 36@1 38; red Western at $1 42@1 45; white Michigan at $1 50. Corn firm and scarce; sales 27,000 bushels new mixed Western at 84@87c.; old at 88@90c. Oats dull; sales 32,000 bushels Ohio at 62@62½c.; Western at 61@62c. Beef dull. Pork heavy. Lard inactive. Whisky quiet at 87c.

CROCERIES, ETC.

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1870 SPECIALTIES. 1870

CANNED PEACHES,	NEW RAISINS,
" PINEAPPLES,	" FIGS,
" PEARS,	" CITRON,
" PLUMS,	" LEMON PEEL,
" PEAS,	" ORANGE "
" CORN,	" ORANGES,
" TOMATOES,	" LEMONS,
" ASPARAGUS,	" CURRANTS,
" CHERRIES,	" LADY APPLES,
" RASPBERRIES,	" TABLE "

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EDWARDS' STANDARD FRESH PEACHES.
EDWARDS' STANDARD FRESH TOMATOES.
WINSLOW'S GREEN CORN.
FRENCH PEAS.
FRENCH MUSHROOMS,
NEW GRENOBLE WALNUTS.

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DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES,

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Fine Almeria Grapes,

New Paper Shell Almonds,

New Grenoble Walnuts

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S. E. Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH,

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PRIME HAVANA ORANGES, NEW ALMONDS, RAISINS, WALNUTS, FIGS, PECAN NUTS, Etc. Etc.

COUSTY'S East End Grocery,

No. 118 South SECOND St.,

2 17 thstu Below Chesnut, West Side.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM THE DOMINION.

Arrest of a Defaulting Cashier.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Nov. 21.—The defaulting cashier of the American Steel Tool Manufacturing Company of Boston was arrested here on Saturday by means of a photograph that had been sent to the Ottawa detectives, and which led to his identification. He was taken back to Boston. He carried off nearly $2000, and upon his arrest surrendered $1500.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 21.—Cotton quiet but firm at 16c. Flour firm and steady; Maryland amber, $1 70@; $9; good to prime, $1 45@1 65; commons to fair, $1 10@1 40; Ohio and Indiana, $1 35@1 40. Corn firm and higher; white, 80@81c.; yellow, 83@84c. Oats advanced to 59@62c. Rye, 65@80c. Mess Pork quiet at $26. Bacon firm and scarce; rib sides, 18c; clear do., 19c; shoulders, 15@15½c.; hams, 22@24c. Lard quiet at 15½c. Whisky strong at 90@91c.

CORONER'S INQUEST—A VERDICT OF CENSURE.—To-day the Coroner continued the inquest in the case of the boy Batterly, who was run over by a Ridge avenue car. The jury rendered the following verdict:—That the deceased came to his death from injuries received by being run over by car No. 4 of the upper Ridge avenue line on Nov. 9, caused by jumping on the front platform of the car while the same was still in motion. The jury from the evidence before them feel impelled to censure the railroad company for not having proper guards or fenders around the front platforms of their cars, and second, for imposing the double duty of driver and conductor upon one man.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$3400 City 6s, New	102⅝	500 sh Read R	b30	50	94
100 sh Leh Nav	b15	32¾	2000	do	b60	51	
100	do	c	32¾	1000	do	b60	51
300	do	b30	32¾	1050	do	b60	51
100	do	b30	32¾	100	do	50⅞
2 sh Norristn R.c	100		1000	do	b60	51
13 sh Cam & Am R	115		1500	do	b60	51
21	do	b15	15¾	1500	do	b60	51
100 sh Penna R	55¾		100	do	b60	51
100 sh Read R	b5	50¾	100	do	50¾
100	do	50¾			

SECOND BOARD.

$3000 N Penna 7s	91¾	1 sh Leh V R	52¾
10 sh Penna RR	59	20	do	59¾
18	do	58¾	20 sh Ch & Wal	41¾
100	do	58¾	1 sh C & Am R	115
22	do	58¾	2	do	115
82	do	58¾	13 sh Cata Prf	37¼

GENERALITIES.

Five Hundred Weddings a Day.

The London *News* says:—Marrying and giving in marriage are such characteristic occupations of society that they probably went on within the walls of starving Metz, and we know they are going on within the walls of beleaguered Paris. There is, however, a certain definite relation between the number of marriages and the prosperity of the people. Even Englishmen and women, as a rule, only marry when they have something to marry on, and in hard times they put off their weddings till they are better off. During the long depression of commerce the marriages declined, and it is one proof of reviving trade that during the spring of this year the number of marriages rose as nearly as possible to the usual average. During the quarter ending 30th June there were nearly 10,000 more persons married than in the first months of the year. The number of weddings in April, May, and June was 43,491—an average of a little more than 500 a day. Five hundred marriages a day, though they are scattered over the whole surface of England, gives us a tolerably large aggregate of social happiness and comfort. Five hundred new households set up every day gives us a vivid sense of the increase of the nation. Of course, we should have to set over against these several hundreds of households dissolved every day by misfortune, death, emigration, and all the influences which disintegrate society. But there would still remain a large margin, quite large enough to answer the question put every day in every growing city and town in the kingdom—"Where do the people come from to fill all the new houses?" It is these 500 marriages a day, forming 500 new households, which are at once the means and the sign of our national progress.

Queen Victoria at Halloween.

The Dundee *Advertiser* of November 4 reports from Balmoral as follows:—The time-honored festival of Hallowe'en was observed at Balmoral Castle, and partially in the surrounding district, on Monday evening. At a quarter to six the tenantry and servants on the eastern portion of the estate made their appearance by the approach, each bearing a blazing torchlight. Marching past the front of the castle in regular order, they proceeded to meet those from the western portion, who by this time were coming in view at the Boatpool. The scene presented as the party came along the bend of the road there was very imposing. When all had met in the park, to the number of upwards of 200, the spectacle was heightened in effect by the darkness of the night. Headed by her Majesty's piper the company returned in marching order by the approach to the front of the castle, where they plied their torchlights, and, with an abundance of ready fuel at hand, made a tremendous fire instanter. Dancing was at once begun by the stalwart kilted lads, who tripped a Highland reel, with blazing torches in their hands, with an energy and spirit rarely equalled and never surpassed, the stirring strain of the bagpipes infusing heartiness and zest in a marked degree. Her Majesty was outside watching the movements with seeming interest and satisfaction. Before the party left to continue dancing in the iron ball-room the health of the Queen was drunk with true Highland honors, and the different members of the royal family and the Marquis of Lorne were afterwards heartily pledged.

The Pope's Horses.

The Pope has sold off his horses.

This event has inspired the correspondent of the Westminster *Gazette*, in the Eternal City, to pen the following:—"I can hardly bring myself to believe it. Those grand old black horses, which looked so dignified and benevolent, so conscious of the honor which had fallen to their lot above any horses in the world, with their solemn, ambling tramp, so associated in our minds with the delighted exclamation murmured all round our ears *'Ecco il Papa! il Papa! * * * Benedizione Sante Padre! Benedizione!'* with the form of a father so dear to us, clad in symbolic hues, shining on us with upraised hand, and then borne away like a bright vision, and with all the ceremonies which told of the distinctive characters of Rome. The grand old good natured black horses, with their sleek, shiny coats, which we have seen prancing up the Esquiline decked with fresh flowers, feathers and bells, to receive San Antonio's blessing in due form and order. Are we not to see them again? To what meaner use are they reduced?"

The Suez Canal and the War.

Not a little anxiety has been felt in the prospect of a bombardment of Paris for the safety of the "goods and chattels" of the Suez Canal Company. The company had (November 1) property of great value in the strong room of the offices in Paris. M. de Lesseps is himself in the beleaguered city awaiting, perhaps, a visit from his guest at Ismalia, Field Marshal Fritz. The watchful representative of the canal in England has, however, not been idle. Sir Daniel Lange has had an interview with Count Bernstoff in reference to the danger which threatened the canal property. The Count received Sir Daniel very cordially, and suggested that he should communicate with Count Bismarck, offering himself as the medium for so doing. It would certainly be a general commercial calamity if the deeds and documents, not to mention the valuables, of the company were destroyed.

—The Collector of Customs at New Orleans was obliged, according to report, to issue an order a short time since forbidding clerks from bringing spirituous liquors into the Custom house, and from going out to drink during office hours. The yellow fever seems to have badly demoralized Mr. Casey's clerical force.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Destructive Coal Oil Fire

Latest Cable Quotations.

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

Internal Revenue Accounts.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Important Internal Revenue Circular.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—An important circular, which will greatly tend to facilitate the settlement of the accounts of collectors of internal revenue, will be promulgated to-morrow. Under previous regulations the outstanding collectors' accounts could not be settled until all the taxes over which they had receipted, and which remained in their hands upon leaving office, should have been accounted for either by cash collections or claims for abatement, and such claims and such collections had first to be made by the successor in office, and consequently the settlement of the ex-collector's accounts depended almost entirely upon such successor.

This plan has greatly retarded prompt settlements, and the new regulations provide that in the event of the outgoing collector producing evidence of due diligence in attempting to collect all taxes remaining in his hands, the same will be credited to his account and charged to the new official.

The circular gives particular instructions in regard to the manner in which the transfer of office shall be made the duty of the outgoing and new collector, supervisor, assessor, etc.

FROM THE STATE.

Fire at Titusville.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., Nov. 21.—A few minutes past 1 this morning, the watchman at Stewart & Van Sickle's refinery discovered fire bursting out of the treating house, and in a few moments the building was in flames. In about ten or twenty minutes a treating tank, which contained a thousand barrels of refined oil, burst, and the walls of the building fell.

The fire then extended to the kerosene factory of A. K. Murray & Co., where there were five wooden tanks containing about six hundred barrels in all of prepared oil, which was consumed. Three small dwelling-houses were also destroyed, and one poor woman, living alone, lost all she owned, and barely escaped with her life. About half-past 2 o'clock Van Sickle's benzine tank exploded.

The refinery of Messrs. Van Sickle & Stewart was not burned. The loss is confined to the treating house, containing a thousand barrels of oil, and a bleaching tank, containing a small quantity; loss about $15,000. Mr. Van Sickle was the sole lessee of the refinery, and the principal loser. Mr. Murray's loss is estimated at $5000.

FROM NEW YORK.

Ship News

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—Arrived, steamship North America from Rio Janeiro.

FROM EUROPE.

The Latest Quotations.

LONDON, Nov. 21—4 30 P. M.—Consols closed at 92¾ for both money and account. American securities firm; United States 5-20s of 1862, 88; of 1865, old, 87; of 1867, 89½; 10-40s, 86¼. Railways steady; Erie, 18; Illinois Central, 110¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 32.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 21—4 30 P. M.—Cotton closed steady; uplands, 9¼d.; Orleans, 9¾d. Sales to-day, 12,000 bales, including 3000 for speculation and export. Breadstuffs quiet. Lard, 71s. Beef, 115s. for new. Linseed oil, £31 6s.

LONDON, Nov. 21—4 30 P. M.—Tallow, 43s. Calcutta linseed firmer at 59s. 6d.@59s. 9d. Refined petroleum easier at 1s. 0½@0s. 2½d. 7d. Linseed oil, £29 5s. Spirits of turpentine, 31s. Hops firmer.

WEDDING AND PARTY INVITATIONS ENGRAVED AND PRINTED IN THE LATEST STYLE.
VISITING CARDS. VISITING CARDS.
One Quire French Paper with Envelopes to match, in a neat box, stamped, only 30 cents.
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MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET.
FANCY AND MOURNING MILLINERY, CRAPE VEILS.
Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Capes, Laces, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments and all kinds of Millinery Goods. 1 4

FURNACES, ETC.
ESTABLISHED 1825.
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H. J. DEAS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Warm Air Furnaces
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Portable Heaters, Low Down Grates, Slate Mantels Bath Boilers, Registers and Ventilators.
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The Strongest and Best Secured, as well as Most Profitable Investment now Offered in the Market.

7 PER CENT. GOLD

First Mortgage Bonds,

Coupon or Registered, and free of U. S. Tax,

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD,

ISSUED BY THE

Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota R. R. Co.

The small remaining balance of the Loan for sale

At 90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

Interest payable May and November.

J. EDGAR THOMSON, CHARLES L. FROST, } Trustees.

Taking the average earnings of the railroad, per mile, even at the present time, when the work of the road is being performed on disconnected portions, and computing for the whole distance of 170 miles at the same rate, we obtain an aggregate of $856,000 for gross annual returns. Allowing fifty per cent. for operating expenses will be a liberal estimate, until the lapse of time shall have rendered new iron and rails necessary, the result—net earnings—is $428,000, to pay interest on a bonded debt of $20,000 per mile, or more than twelve per cent. on the amount of the mortgage bonds.

From this exhibit it appears that, even at the present moment, holders of the seven per cent. mortgage bonds are amply secured. But it must be borne in mind that at this time an interval of forty miles separates the two portions of the road which are in operation, and therefore that freight moving eastward pays tribute now only to half of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids, and Minnesota Railroad line, being diverted for through transportation over connecting lines. When the existing gap is finished—which, it is assured, will be by the 1st of December—goods which now pass over one-half will then traverse the whole of the line, thereby doubling the present receipts of the road, even assuming that no increase of the gross amount transported takes place. A glance at the map will show the position.

We may assume, therefore, from the above exhibit of the existing traffic, that the following estimate will represent the income accruing on the completion of the enterprise after the 1st of December:—

Receipts on 170 miles from Burlington to Cedar Falls, $8000 per mile	$1,356,000
Operating expenses at 50 per cent. (annual rate for first five years)	678,000
Net income	$678,000
Interest on bonds at 7 per cent. gold, equivalent to 8 per cent. currency	273,000
Earnings in excess of interest applicable to dividend on stocks, being 19 per cent. on amount of stock, say $20,000 per mile	$405,000

This remarkable exhibit is accounted for by the character of the enterprise and the country through which it runs, and may be explained on the following ground:—

First. The Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad is a continuation of the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad (the best enterprise in the West), and it traverses, without competition, the richest portion of Iowa—the most fertile State in the Union—and receives as tributaries the Chicago and Northwest, Rock Island and Pacific, Union Pacific, Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy, Minnesota Central and Rockford and Rock Island Railroads.

Second. It is the first and only completed Iowa road running in the interest of St. Louis, Chicago, St. Paul, Mankato, and the Great Northwest.

Third. It brings Chicago forty-five miles nearer to St. Paul than ever before.

Fourth.—It gives the only practicable route from St. Paul to St. Louis, ninety miles nearer than any other route. Its road-bed is in the finest cereal-bearing valley in the world.

Fifth.—It has four (4) great initial and terminal points, viz:—St. Paul, St. Louis, Burlington, and Chicago, and runs through the finest region in the world for stock and grain. Its sources of traffic are immense, both from local and through transportation. The products of the country comprise Timber, Coal, Cereals, and Cattle—all in unlimited quantities. The population of the surrounding districts, as shown by the census returns of the last three years, is immense, and increasing at the rate of almost twenty per cent. per annum. This rate of increase must be greatly accelerated by the influx of wealth and population which railway construction always brings with it.

The above statement comprises some of the reasons why the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad is worthy of a place among the first railways of the land. The stock of the road has been all subscribed to by wealthy parties along the line, and paid in full. The bonds are held at 90, and interest in currency, and are for sale by banks and bankers generally. The greater portion of the whole issue has been disposed of in sums varying from $1000 to $50,000, and the class of subscribers is largely represented by Trustees of Funds, Cashiers of Banks and Savings Institutions, Insurance Companies, and judicious and permanent investors.

The bonds have fifty years to run, are convertible at the option of the holder into the stock of the Company at par, and the payment of the principal is provided for by a sinking fund. The convertibility privilege attached to these bonds cannot fail to cause them, at an early day to command a market price considerably above par. U. S. Five-twenties at present prices return only 4¾ per cent. currency interest, while these bonds pay 9⅜ per cent, and we regard them to be as safe and fully equal as a security to any railroad Bond issued; and until they are placed upon the New York Stock Exchange, the rules of which require the road to be completed, we obligate ourselves to rebuy at any time any of these bonds sold by us after this date at the same price as realized by us on their sale.

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